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Part I.—Notifications by Government.

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MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Government House, Ootacamund,
1st June 1911.

No. 4.—His Excellency the Governor of Madras accompanied by the Honourable Members of Council and the General Officer Commanding the Southern Army will attend Divine Service at St. Stephen's Church at 12 A.M. on Thursday the 22nd June 1911, the day appointed for the solemnity of the Coronation of His Most Gracious Majesty King George V. Emperor of India.

All officers of His Majesty's Services, Civil, Naval and Military, are invited to attend and should apply for reserved seats to the Chaplain of Ootacamund before the 14th June. Admission will in all cases be by ticket.

Gentlemen are requested to be in their places not later than 10-55 A.M.

Levee Dress will be worn by Civil, Full Dress by Naval, Review Order by Military Officers and Morning Dress by all Gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform.

(By order)

A. A. DUFF, Major,
Military Secretary to H.E. the Governor.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

PERSONAL STAFF.

APPOINTMENT.

Octacamund, May 30, 1911.

No. 303.—His Excellency the Governor is pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's Personal Staff :—

Lieutenant Edward Anthony Fielden, 10th (Prince of Wales' Own Royal) Hussars, to be Extra Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor with effect from the 8th May 1911.

LEAVE.

No. 304.—Mr. Norman Edward Marjoribanks, I.C.S., combined privilege leave and furlough for one year, five months and twenty-six days, from the 6th May 1911, under articles 260, 233 and 303 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 305.—Captain Joseph Agnew Reynaud Pope, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Cannanore, privilege leave for one month, from date of relief, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations (5th edition).

APPOINTMENTS.

Octacamund, June 2, 1911.

No. 306.—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint, Mr. S. Jesudoss, M.B. (Mad.), D.P.H. (Cantab.), F.R.C.S. (Ed.), to be Honorary Surgeon, Royapettah Hospital, and Mr. G. Raman Pillai, M.B., C.M. (Ed.), to be Honorary Physician, Moosegar Choultry Hospital, Madras.

No. 307.—Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Robertson, I.M.S., on return from Quetta, to act as Principal, Medical College, and Senior Medical Officer, General Hospital, Madras, in addition to his own duties, as a temporary measure and until further orders.

SERVICES PLACED.

Octacamund, June 1, 1911.

No. 308.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Thomson, I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India.

VOLUNTEERS.

LEAVE.

MALABAR VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Octacamund, May 31, 1911.

No. 309.—Captain William Burns Wilson, leave out of India for six months from the 29th May 1911 or date of departure.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Octacamund, May 28, 1911.

No. 310.—Under the provisions of section 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, the license granted under the said section to the Rev. David Morling of the Strict Baptist Mission, Madras, on 15th November 1904 is hereby revoked.

Octacamund, May 30, 1911.

No. 311.—Under sections 6 and 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, the licenses granted under the said sections to the Rev. Alluri Podde Veeraswami of the American Baptist Telugu Mission on 17th January 1908 are hereby revoked.

Octacamund, June 2, 1911.

No. 312.—Under section 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, the license granted under the said section to the Rev. Sooza Arokiasamy Vethanayagam of the Wesleyan Mission, Chingleput district, on 17th November 1908 is hereby revoked.

Ootacamund, May 29, 1911.

No. 313.—Under section 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (as amended by the Indian Christian Marriage Act Amendment Act, 1891), the Governor in Council sanctions the issue of licenses to the undermentioned missionaries to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians in accordance with the provisions of the said Act within the territories under the administration of the Government of Madras :—

The Rev. David Morling of the Street Baptist Mission, residing at Sendamangalam in the taluk of Namakkal in the district of Trichinopoly.

Ootacamund, May 30, 1911.

The Rev. Alluri Pedda Veeraswamy of the American Baptist Telugu Mission, residing at Nellore in the taluk of Nellore in the district of Nellore.

Ootacamund, June 2, 1911.

The Rev. Somai Arulanantham Vethanayagam of the Wesleyan Mission, residing in Madras.

Ootacamund, May 30, 1911.

No 314.—Under section 6 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (as amended by the Indian Christian Marriage Act Amendment Act, 1891), the Governor in Council sanctions the issue of a license to the Rev. Alluri Pedda Veeraswami of the American Baptist Telugu Mission, residing at Nellore in the taluk of Nellore in the district of Nellore, to solemnize marriages within the territories under the administration of the Government of Madras, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Ootacamund, June 1, 1911.

No. 315.—Under the explanation to section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 (Act XXVI of 1881), the Governor in Council hereby declares that Thursday the 22nd June 1911, the day fixed for the Coronation of His Majesty the King, Emperor of India, will be a public holiday.

Ootacamund, June 5, 1911.

No. 316.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished :—

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 26th May 1911.

No. 3079 *F.E.*—Mr. W. H. Mishael, I.C.S., Accountant-General, Bombay, has been granted privilege leave for one month and nineteen days and, in continuation, special leave for four months and twelve days, with effect from the 23rd April 1911.

No 317.—Under the explanation to section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act (Act XXVI of 1881), the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that, in addition to the public holidays expressly defined as such, in the said explanation, viz., Sundays, Monday the 2nd January in lieu of the New Year's day which falls on Sunday the 1st January, Good Friday (Friday the 14th April) and Christmas day (Monday the 25th December), the following days shall be public holidays in the year 1911 :—

Wednesday, August 9th, 1911	..	Avani Aratham.
Saturday, August 19th ,,	..	Sree Jayanthi.
Monday, August 28th ,,	..	Vinayaka Chathurthi
Friday, September 22nd ,,	..	Mahalaya Amavasia.
Monday, September 25th ,,	..	Ramzan.
Monday, October 2nd ,,	..	Ayudha Pujah.
Saturday, October 21st ,,	..	Deepavali.
Tuesday, December 26th ,,	..	Christmas.
Wednesday, December 27th ,,	..	
Friday, December 29th ,,	..	
Saturday, December 30th ,,	..	

2. The Governor in Council further notifies that on the following days which are not declared to be public holidays under statutory provision, all public offices at the Presidency town and in the mofussil, with the exception of (1) the Sea Customs office, (2) the Reserve Treasury and the office of the Commissioner of Paper Currency, (3) the General Stamp office—to be open from 11 A.M. to 1 P.M.—will be closed:—

Saturday, December 23rd, 1911.
Thursday, December 28th, 1911.

H. A. STUART,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

No. 380.—Mr. Charles McCarthy Atkinson, Acting Superintendent of Police, Nellore, privilege leave for three months from the 3rd June 1911, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations.

APPOINTMENTS.

Ootacamund, May 31, 1911.

No. 381.—Mr. Charles Lovejoy to act as Superintendent, Central Jail, Bellary, as a temporary measure, during the absence of Mr. H. L. S. Lyasdale on leave and until further orders.

No. 382.—Captain Francis William Cragg, I.M.S., on return from leave, to act as Superintendent, Central Jail, Bellary.

Ootacamund, June 2, 1911.

No. 383.—Mr. Frederick Sayers, Principal, Central Recruits' School, Vellore, to act as District Superintendent of Police, Nellore.

This cancels Judicial Department notifications Nos. 333 and 334 published on pages 487 and 488, Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 16th May 1911.

No. 384.—Mr. Horace Geoffrey Furness, Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police, to be in charge of Hosur sub-division, Salem district.

Ootacamund, June 6, 1911.

No. 385.—Ghulam Mohiuddin Sahib, Sub-Registrar, First Grade, to act as Registrar of Assurances, the Nilgiris, during the absence of M.R.Ry. John Isaac Dhevar Avargal on leave or until further orders.

INVESTITURE OF POWERS.

Ootacamund, May 29, 1911.

No. 386.—Under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned officers are appointed to be Magistrates of the First class, and under section 37 they are invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a Magistrate of that class, except the power to try cases summarily under section 260:—

M.R.Ry. Velliyur Nott Narasinga Rao Avargal, Deputy Collector, in the district of Nellore.

Ootacamund, June 2, 1911.

M.R.Ry. Vangal Thiravenkata Krishnamachariyar Avargal, Deputy Collector, Tiravannamalai, in the district of North Arcot.

Ootacamund, May 30, 1911.

No. 387.—Under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned officers are appointed to be Magistrates of the Second class, and under section 37 they are invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a Magistrate of that class, except the power to pass orders as to first offenders under section 562:—

M.R.Ry. T. Srinivasachari, Taluk Sheristadar, Cumbum taluk, in the district of Kurnool.
M.R.Ry. Yellamchanti Kurma Jagannadharyulu, Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate, Malkanagiri, in the district of Vizagapatam.

Ootacamund, June 2, 1911.

M.R.Ry. Nhalikkarumal Kolu Nayar, Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Walluvanad, in the district of Malabar.

M.R.Ry. Bellary Hanumantha Rao, Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate, Owk division, Koilkuntla taluk in the district of Kurnool.

No. 388.—Under section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur Yallapeddi Jonakiramayya Pantulu Garu as a Special Magistrate for the Bezwada sub-division, Kistna district, and to confer on him all the powers of a Magistrate of the First class and the additional powers specified in items (7), (11), (13) and (14) in schedule IV of the Code as powers conferrable by the Local Government on a Magistrate of the First class.

Ootacamund, May 30, 1911.

No. 389.—Under the provisions of section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Charles Skinner Simpson to be a Special Magistrate for the town of Ootacamund in the district of the Nilgiris, for the trial of cases coming before the Bench constituted for that town under notification No. 424, published at pages 1074-1075, Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 21st October 1902, as amended by notification No. 221, dated the 29th April 1903, published at page 514 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 5th May 1903; and to confer on him in respect of such cases all the ordinary powers exercised by a Magistrate of the Second class under section 36 of the Code, except the powers conferred by sections 62, 84, 86, 127, 128, 130, 164, 167, 445 and 523.

WITHDRAWAL OF POWERS.

No. 390.—Under the provisions of section 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council withdraws the powers of a Special Magistrate of the Second class for the town of Ootacamund, in the district of the Nilgiris, conferred on Captain William Newell who has resigned his appointment.

Ootacamund, June 6, 1911.

No. 391.—The notification of the Judicial Department, dated the 26th May 1911, published on page 521 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 30th idem, appointing M.R.Ry. Kodavayur Nagappa Subramaniya Mansadiyar, Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Musiri, Trichinopoly district, as a Magistrate of the Second class, is hereby cancelled.

ERRATUM.

Ootacamund, June 1, 1911.

In notification No. 306, Judicial, dated the 27th April 1911, published at page 460, Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 2nd May 1911, *for* "M.R.Ry. Manjur Tattai Venkata Duraiswami Aiyangar" *read* "M.R.Ry. Maiyur Tottai Venkata Duraiswami Aiyangar."

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 392.—Under the provisions of section 5 of the Indian Registration Act, XVI of 1908, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, from and after the 1st July 1911, the undermentioned village, which now forms part of the registration sub-district of Bhavani, be transferred to and form part of the registration sub-district of Andiyur in the Coimbatore district. The limits of the village shall be the limits which shall from time to time be determined for administrative purposes :—

BHAVANI TALUK.

Government.

Survey number	Name of village.
18	Paruvashi.

No. 393.—The Governor in Council having, under section 4 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, III of 1873, on the recommendation of the High Court, sanctioned the appointment of a Subordinate Judge for the Kurnool district, hereby appoints the Subordinate Judge of Bellary to be Subordinate Judge of the Kurnool district, and under section 5 of the said Act directs that his Court shall be held at Kurnool from the 26th June 1911 for the period of one year, and shall be styled the "Court of the Subordinate Judge of Kurnool."

2. The Governor in Council further directs that the said Subordinate Judge shall have and exercise such local jurisdiction as may be assigned to him by the District Judge of Kurnool under section 10 of the said Act III of 1873.

8. The Governor in Council further directs under section 28 of the said Act III of 1873 that, notwithstanding anything contained in the notification of 18th March 1873, published at page 558 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 18th March 1873, the said Subordinate Judge shall neither have nor exercise the jurisdiction of a Court of Small Causes under the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act IX of 1887.

Ootacamund, May 29, 1911.

No 384.—Under the provisions of section 5 of the Indian Registration Act, XVI of 1908, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, from and after the 1st July 1911, the undermentioned 33 villages which now form part of the registration sub-district of Surada in the district of Ganjam be transferred to and form part of the registration sub-district of Aska in the same district. The limits of the villages shall be the limits which shall from time to time be determined for administrative purposes.

Serial No.	Name of village.	Serial No.	Name of village.
1.	Govindapur.	18.	Roktapatta.
2.	K. Chikiti.	19.	Orhhapada.
3.	Moradokota.	20.	Barasingi.
4.	Koratoli.	21.	Godopadiya.
5.	Dhemiripolli.	22.	Pathokorodokona.
6.	Gorbhaganda.	23.	Gombhariguda.
7.	Goropolli.	24.	Belfapada.
8.	Kasya Koradokona.	25.	Kumarspani.
9.	Abhayapur.	26.	Poramanandapur.
10.	Sendhaguda.	27.	Padmanabhapur.
11.	Chassamohuli.	28.	Raghunadhapur.
12.	Sindhaguda.	29.	Bodolavuguda.
13.	Mochakota.	30.	Vizianaghanathapur.
14.	Panivapalli.	31.	Sannolavuguda.
15.	Bhatosingi.	32.	Khandipada.
16.	Boromundili.	33.	Borikoto.
17.	Pattapavuli.		

ACQUISITION OF LAND.

Ootacamund, May 24, 1911.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·7 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a road to the Police station from the village, and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Deputy Collector, Jammanimadugu division, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Collector and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or permanent, with survey or patimah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
			ACRE.
Cuddapah district, Jammalamadugu taluk, Muddanur village			
No. 331-3 B	Kandhan Bala Ranglah ..	North, No. 328, east, No. 331-5 B, south, No. 331-4 B; west, No 331-3 A	·2
No. 331-4 B ..	Chinnama Nayuda	North, No. 331-3 B, east, No. 331 3 B; south, No. 442, west, No. 331-4 A	·1
No. 331-5 B ..	Baduga Pullanna	North, No 328, east, No 331 5 A; south, No. 331-6 B; west, No 331-3 B	·1
No. 331-6 B ..	Chappidi Narayana	North, No 331-5 B, east, No 331-6 A; south, No. 331-7 B; west, No 331-3 B	·1
No 331-7 B	Nagi Reddi ..	North, No. 331-6 B; east, No. 331-7 A; south, No 331-8 B, west, No 331-3 B	·1
No. 331-8 B ..	Nagaraj Pedda Subbiah ..	North, No 331-7 B; east, No 331-8 A; south, No 442; west, No. 331-4 B	·1
		Total ..	·7

H. A. STUART,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

Ootacamund, May 31, 1911.

No. 66.—The Rev. Francis Faulkner Bull to act as Garrison Chaplain of St. Mary's Church, Fort St George, Madras, on the departure of the Rev. R. H Welchman on privilege leave.

No 67.—Major Robert De Launa Fâunes to be a Lay Trustee of Christ Church, Trivandrum, *vice* Mr F J. R. Vere Hunt, resigned.

RE-APPOINTMENT

No. 68.—Mr Tom Preston to be Lay Trustee of the English Church, Tuticorin

H. A. STUART,
Ag Chief Secretary

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS

Ootacamund, June 6, 1911

No. 31.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished.—

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

SANITARY—PLAGUE.

Simla, the 19*th May* 1911.

No. 841.—The following telegram is published for general information :—

Telegram, dated Pera, the 11th May 1911.

From.—His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Constantinople.

To—His Excellency the Viceroy

Twenty-four hours observation, disinfection and application of rat destructive circular have been imposed on arrivals from Bahrein where there have been cases of plague.

Ootacamund, June 3, 1911.

No. 32.—Under the terms of the Paris Sanitary Convention, 1903, it is hereby notified that the port of Calicut is free from plague.

Ootacamund, May 20, 1911.

No 33.—Under section 4 of the Madras Outports Landing and Shipping Fees Act, 1885 (III of 1885), the Governor in Council hereby notifies, with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, that fees will be levied on cargo landed from or shipped into any vessel lying or being within the limits of the ports entered in the following schedule at the rates entered therein

Statement of rates at which the Landing and Shipping fees are levied at the several

Item.	Name of articles	Adirampattam.		Calicut.		Cocanada.		Cuddalore		Hungarakotta.	
		Unit.	Rate.	Unit.	Rate.	Unit.	Rate.	Unit.	Rate	Unit.	Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
			A. P.		A. P.		A. P.		A. P.		A. P.
1	Apparel (not being passengers' luggage).	..	..	Wearing apparel per ton of 50 cubic feet.	2 0	..	..	Package— Large .. Small ..	1 0 2 0	Per ton of 50 cubic feet.	2 0
2	Animals ..	Horses, each ..	1 0	Bullocks and other horned cattle, each.	2 0	Bullocks or other horned cattle, each.	2 0	Bullocks or other horned cattle, each.	2 0	Bullocks or other horned cattle, each.	2 0
		Sheep and goats, each.	0 4	Calves under one year, each.	0 6			Horses and ponies, each.	4 0	Pigs, goats, sheep and all small animals, each.	0 1
				Pigs, goats, sheep and all small animals, each.	0 1						
				Dogs, each ..	2 0						
				Horses, each ..	8 0						
		Other animals, each.	0 0	..	..	Horses and ponies, each.	4 0	Sheep and goats, each	0 2		
						Sheep and goats, each	0 3				
						Elephants, each.	10 0				
						Monkeys and dogs when born, each.	0 0				
						Animals in cages, per cwt. or fraction thereof.	1 0				
3	Arms and ammunition.	..	..	Per ton of 50 cubic feet	4 0	..	..	..	..	Per ton of 50 cubic feet.	4 0
4	Birds	..	..	Poultry, or game turkeys and geese, each	0 2	Poultry, per dozen or part thereof	2 0	Poultry, per dozen	0 0	Poultry or game, turkeys and geese, each.	0 0
				All other birds, each.	0 1					All other birds, each.	0 1
5	Bamboos ..	..	..	Per 100	0 0	..	..	..	..	Per 100 ..	0 1
6	Bamboo blinds ..	..	..	Per 25	0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Bark	..	..	Per bag or bale.	0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Betel nuts ..	..	..	Per bag	0 0	..	..	Per package ..	0 3	..	..
9	Betel nuts chaya	..	..	Per package	0 5	..	..	Do.	0 0	..	..
10	Benjamin ..	..	..	Do.	0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Bedsteads ..	..	..	Each	1 0	..	..	Per package ..	0 3	Each	1 0
12	Books	..	..	Per ton of 50 cubic feet (include all other printed matter and materials).	2 0	..	..		..	..	..
13	Bones	Per cwt. ..	0 2	Per ton of 20 cwt	1 6	..	..	Per bag (includes bone manure and bone charcoal).	0 1	Per ton of 20 cwt.	1 0
14	Bran	..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt	1 6	..	..	Per bag ..	0 1	..	..
15	Building materials.	..	..	Tiles and bricks, per 1,000	4 0	..	..	..	..	Tiles and bricks, per 1,000.	4 0
				All other sorts except timber, per ton of 20 cwt.	1 6					All other sorts except timber, per ton of 20 cwt.	1 0
16	Bricks and tiles.	Mangalore, per 100.	1 0	Per 1,000 ..	4 0	..	..	Mangalore (flat), per 1,000 or under.	12 0	..	..
		Diagonal tiles, per 100	0 6								

ports at which the Madras Outports Landing and Shipping Fees Act, 1885, is in force.

Mangalore.		Masulipatam.		Negapatam.		Pondicherry.		Tuticorin.		Cuddalore.	
Unit.	Rate.	Unit.	Rate.	Unit.	Rate.	Unit.	Rate.	Unit.	Rate.	Unit.	Rate.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	Rs. A. P.		A. P.		A. P.		A. P.		A. P.		A. P.
Wearing apparel, per ton of 50 cubic feet.	0 2 0	Large case ..	1 0	Package, large ..	1 0	..	..	..	..	For large case ..	1 0
		Small case .	0 8	Do. small ..	0 3					small case.	0 4
		Parcel . .	0 1							For parcel .	0 1
Bullocks and other horned cattle, each.	0 2 0	Bullocks and other horned cattle, each	0 0	Bullocks and other horned cattle, each.	2 0	Bullocks and other horned cattle, each.	0 6	Bullocks, each ..	1 0	Bullocks and other horned cattle, each.	2 0
								Cow with or without calf at foot, each.	1 0		
										Horses and ponies, each.	6 0
Calves under one year, each	0 0 3	Horses and ponies, each.	4 0	Horse and pony, each.	4 0	Calves under one year, each	0 2	Donkey, each ..	1 0	..	..
Pigs, goats, sheep and all small animals, each	0 0 3	Pigs, each .	0 1	Sheep and goats, each.	0 3	Horse, each ..	1 0	Horse, each ..	4 0	Pigs, each .	0 1
		Sheep and goats, each.	0 3			All other animals, each.	0 3	Pony, each .	2 0	Sheep and goats, each	0 3
Dogs, each ..	0 2 0							Sheep or goat, each.	0 1		
Horses over 13 hands, each.	1 0 0										
Horses under 13 hands, each.	0 8 0										
Per ton of 50 cubic feet.	0 4 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poultry or game turkeys and geese, each.	0 0 2	Fowls, ducks and all kinds of birds or game, per dozen or any part of a dozen	1 0	Poultry, per dozen.	1 0	Birds of all kinds, each bird.	0 1	Ducks or fowls, per cash basket of four dozen or less.	1 0	Fowls, ducks and all kinds of birds or game, per dozen or any part of a dozen	1 0
All other birds, each	0 0 1	Geese and turkeys, per dozen or any part of a dozen.	2 0					Geese and turkeys, per cash basket of two dozen or less.	1 0	Geese and turkeys, per dozen or any part of a dozen.	2 0
								Small birds, such as quails, sparrows, etc., per 12 dozen.	1 0		
Per 100 . .	1 0 0	Large per 100 .	2 0	..	..	Per 100 ..	0 2	..	..	..	..
		Small per 100 .	0 8								
..	..	..	..	..	..	Per bundle ..	0 1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	Per ton ..	2 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	Per package ..	0 2	Per cwt. ..	0 1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..			..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	Per ton ..	2 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wash	0 1 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Per ton of 50 cubic feet (includes all other printed matter and materials).	0 2 0	Per ton (includes other printed matter)	2 0	Per ton ..	0 0	..	..	..	..	Per ton (includes other printed matter)	0 0
Per ton of 20 cwt.	0 1 0	Per bundle of 168 lb gross.	0 2	..	..	.	..	..	..	Per bundle of 168 lb gross.	0 2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tiles and bricks, per 1,000.	0 4 0	Per ton . ..	2 0	Per ton ..	2 0	..	..	..	..	Per ton ..	7 0
All other sorts except timber, per ton of 20 cwt.	0 1 0										
Per 1,000 ..	0 4 0	Mangalore tiles, per 1,000	4 0	..	..	Per 1,000 ..	1 0	..	..	..	..
		Country bricks, per 1,000.	0 3								
		Country tiles, per 100.	0 1								

Schedule of rates at which the Landing and Shipping fees are levied at the several

Rs.

Name of article.	Adirampattanam		Calicut.		Coonada.		Cuddalore.		Hanganahotta.	
	Unit.	Rate	Unit	Rate	Unit	Rate	Unit.	Rate.	Unit.	Rate.
2	3	4	6	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1 Cabinet ware ..	..	A. P. ..	Per ton of 50 c.ft., not otherwise distributed)	Rs. A. P. 0 2 0	..	..	..	A. P ..	Almirah, per ton of 50 c. ft.	A. P. 2 1
									Chest of drawers, per ton of 50 c. ft.	0 1
									Chairs, each ..	0 1
									Sofas each ..	1 0
									Tables, each ..	0 6
									All other sorts, per ton of 50 c. ft.	2 1
2 Camphor ..	..	..	Per ton of 40 c.ft	0 2 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Cardies	..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt.	0 3 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Canes and rattans.	..	..	Bamboos, per 100.	0 0 6	..	..	..	..	Bamboos, per 100	0 6
			Sausagers rattans, per 100	0 0 1	..	..	..	..	Rattans, per 100.	0 1
5 Canoes and spars.	..	..	Per ton of 40 c.ft.	0 2 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Calves .. .	..	..	Per ton of 50 c.ft	0 2 0	..	..	..	4.	..	..
7 Carriages ..	..	..	Four-wheeled, each	2 0 0	..	..	Each	3 0	..	..
			Two-wheeled, each.	1 6 0						
			Country carts, each	0 4 0						
			Bullocks, each ..	0 2 0						
			Trasses, each	0 3 0						
			Perambulators, four-wheeled, each.	2 2 0						
			Perambulators, three-wheeled, each	0 1 0						
			Mangeli, each	0 0 0						
			Palanquins, each	0 0 0						
8 Casks, empty ..	..	..	Each	0 0 3	..	..	Each, including empty 0 ths	0 3	Each	0 3
9 Cattle-feed	..	..	Per package ..	0 0 3	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Cement	Per barrel (large).	0 9	Per cask or bag	0 0 3	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Per package	0 0 3	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Chalk	..	..	Including coal, coke and patent fuel per ton of 20 cwt.	0 1 0	..	..	Stone chatties, per bag	0 1	Per ton of 20 cwt.	1 0
12 Charcoal ..	..									
13 Chemical products.	..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt.	0 1 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Coffee	..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt.	0 1 0	..	..	Per bag or bundle, large.	0 2	..	..
							Per bag or bundle, small,	0 3	..	..
15 Chinaware and glassware.	..	..	For large case ..	0 1 0	..	..	Per package, large.	1 0	..	
			For small case ..	0 0 6	..	..	Per package, small,	0 6	..	..
16 Cigars ..	..	..	Per case ..	0 0 6	..	..	Per package, large.	1 0	..	..
			Per bag or bundle.	0 0 6	..	..	Per package, small.	0 6	..	..
17 Coal	..	..	Including charcoal, coke and patent fuel per ton of 20 cwt.	0 1 6	..	..	Per ton	2 0	Including coke and patent fuel per ton of 20 cwt.	1 8
18 Cocoanuts ..	Per 1,000 ..	4 0	Per 100 ..	0 0 1	..	..	Per package .	0 2	Per 100 ..	0 1
19 Coir .. .	..	.	Including fibre, yarns and matting, per ton of 20 cwts.	0 1 0	..	..	.. ..	..	Including fibre, yarns and matting per ton of 20 cwt.	1 0
20 Coffee	..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt	0 3 0	..	..	..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt.	3 4
21 Copra	.	..	Per ton of 20 cwt.	0 1 0	..	..	Per package ..	0 3	Do.	1 3
22 Coral stones .	..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt	0 1 6	..	..	..	..	..	..

ports at which the Madras Outports Landing and Shipping Fees Act, 1885, is in force—*contd.*

TAX.

Mangalore.		Manilapatam.		Negapatam.		Pondar.		Tatoorie.		Vizagapatam.	
Unit.	Rate.	Unit.	Rate.	Unit.	Rate.	Unit.	Rate.	Unit.	Rate.	Unit.	Rate.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Per ton of 20 c.t. (not otherwise enumerated).	R. A. P. 0 2 0	Per ton ..	A. P. 2 8	Per ton ..	A. P. 2 8	..	P. ..	..	A. P. ..	Per ton .	A. P. 2 0
..	..	..	..	Per ton .	2 8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Per ton of 20 cwt.	0 1 6	Per ton ..	2 0	Per ton ..	2 8	..	..	..	..	Per ton ..	2 0
Bamboos, per 100.	0 0 6	Per ton ..	2 0	Per ton ..	2 8	..	..	..	..	Per ton ..	2 0
Singapore rattans, per 100.	0 0 1										
Per ton of 20 c. ft.	0 2 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	Per ton ..	2 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Four-wheeled, each.	2 0 0	Each ..	2 0	Each ..	2 8	Each, including carts and conveyances of all kinds.	1 8	..	..	Each ..	2 0
Two wheeled, each.	1 0 0	Bicycle and Perambulators, etc., per passage.	2 0								
Country carts, each.	0 4 0										
Bicycles, each ..	0 2 0										
Tricycles, each	0 3										
Perambulators, four-wheeled, each.	0 2 0										
Perambulators, three-wheeled, each.	0 1 6										
Manchil, each.	0 0 6										
Pasangams, each	0 2 0										
Each ..	0 0 6	Each .	0 6	..	..	Each . ..	0 1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	Per ton ..	2 8	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	Per ton .	2 8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Including coal, coke and petrol fuel, per ton of 20 cwt.	0 1 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Per ton of 20 cwt	0 1 0	Per ton ..	2 0	Per ton ..	2 0	Including medicines, etc., per Indian manual.	0 3	..	..	Per ton ..	2 0
..	..	..	..	..	..	Per cwt	0 1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Per large case..	0 1 0	..	..	Per package, large.	1 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Per small case..	0 0 6	..	..	Per package, small.	0 6	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	Per package, large.	1 0	Per 1,000 ..	0 2	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	Per package, small.	0 6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Including charcoal coke and petrol fuel, per ton of 20 cwt.	0 1 0	Per ton ..	2 0	Per ton ..	2 8	..	..	..	..	Per ton ..	2 0
Per 100 .	0 0 1	..	..	Per package ..	0 6	Per 1,000 ..	0 2	..	..	..	..
Including fibre, yarns and matting, per ton of 20 cwt.	0 1 0	Per ton ..	2 0	Per ton.. .	2 0	Including fibre, yarn and matting, per cwt.	0 1	..	..	Per ton ..	2 0
Per ton of 20 cwt.	0 3 4	Per ton .	2 0	Per ton... .	2 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Per ton of 20 cwt.	0 1	..	..	Per package ..	0 2	Per candy ..	0 3	..	..	..	..
Per ton of 20 cwt.	0 1 6	Per Rs. 100 worth or fraction thereof.	1 0			..	..	..	..	Per Rs. 100 worth or fraction thereof.	1 0

Schedule of rates at which the Landing and Shipping fees are levied at the several

Serial No.	Name of article.	Adirampatnam.		Calicut.		Cocanada		Cuddalore.		Negapatnam	
		Unit.	Rate.	Unit.	Rate.	Unit.	Rate.	Unit.	Rate.	Unit.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
			A. P.		A. P.				A. P.		A. P.
30	Cotton	..	..	Piece-goods—		..	..	Piece-goods—		Piece-goods, etc., per bale or case over 20 c. ft. each.	2 0
				Per bale or case, large	1 6			Per package, large.	0 8		
				,, small	0 8			,, small.	0 4		
				Per parcel ..	0 1			Per parcel ..	1 0		
				Twist—				Twist—		Piece-goods, etc., per bale or case over 10 c. ft. each.	1 0
				Per bale or case, large	1 0			Per bale ..	4 0		
				,, small	0 8						
				Per parcel	0 1					Piece-goods, etc., per bale or case over 2 c. ft. each.	0 6
				Raw cotton—							
				Per ton of 20 cwt.	1 0					Per parcel of 2 c. ft. or less.	0 1
										Cotton, raw, per ton of 20 cwt.	1 5
6	Dammar	..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt. (including tar and pitch).	1 6	..	..	..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt.	1 5
7	Dates	..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt.	1 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Drugs and medicines.	..	..	Per ton of 50 c. ft. in cases.	2 0	..	..	..	..	In cases, per ton of 50 c. ft.	2 1
				Per ton of 20 cwt. in bags or bundles.	1 0	..		..	..	In bags or bundles, per ton of 20 cwt.	1 0
	Dyeing and colouring materials	..	..	Per ton of 66 c. ft. in cases.	2 0	..	..	..	..	In bags or bundles, per ton of 20 cwt.	1 0
				Per ton of 20 cwt. in bags or bundles.	1 0	..	..	..	..	In cases, per ton of 50 c. ft.	2 1
9	Earthenware ..	Pots, etc., per 100.	1 0	Small, per 5 ..	0 1	..	..	Large, each ..	0 1	Containing 4 gallons or less, per five	0 1
				Large, each ..	0 1	..	..	Small, per hundred or under.	1 0		
									0	Containing over 4 gallons, each.	0 1
10	Eggs	..	..	Per 100 or less ..	0 6	..	..	Per one hundred or under	0 3	..	..
11	Feathers ..	..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt.	1 6	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Fibres	..	..	Including yarns and ropes, per ton of 20 cwt.	1 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Firewood	..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt.	1 0	..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt.	1 0	Per ton of 20 cwt.	1 0
14	Fireworks ..	..	..	Per large case or bundle	2 0	..	..	Per package of 500 and under	0 6	..	..
				Per small case or bundle,	1 0			Per package over 500.	1 0		
				Per parcel	0 1						
15	Fish ..	Salted fish, per cwt.	0 2	Per ton of 20 cwt.	1 6	..	..	..	..	Salted fish, per ton of 20 cwt.	1 0
16	Fruits	Jack fruit, per 100.	4 0	Per ton of 20 cwt. or parcel (excluding vegetables.	1 6	..	..	Per package (excluding vegetables)	0 1	Per ton of 20 cwt.	1 0
		Mangoes, per 1,000	0 6		0 1					Parcels, each ..	0 2
17	Furniture ..	.. ..	..	Almirah, per ton of 50 c. ft.	2 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Bedsteads, each	1 0						
				Chest of drawers, per ton of 50 c. ft.	2 0						
				Chairs, each ..	0 1						
				Sofas, each ..	1 0						
				Tables, each ..	0 8						

ports at which the Madras Outports Landing and Shipping Fees Act, 1885, is in force—*cont.*

ma.

Mangalore.		Masulipatam.		Negapatam.		Pamban.		Tuticorin.		Vizagapatam.	
Unit.	Rate.	Unit.	Rate.	Unit.	Rate.	Unit.	Rate.	Unit.	Rate.	Unit.	Rate.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	A. P.		A. P.		A. P.		A. P.				A. P.
Piece-goods—											
For bale or case, large.	1 0	Piece-goods—		Piece-goods—		Piece-goods—				Piece-goods—	
For bale or case, small.	0 8	For large case or bale	1 0	For package, large	1 0	For bale or chit.	0 2			For large case or bale.	1 0
For parcel ..	0 1	For small case or bale.	0 8	For package, small	0 5	Twist—				For small case or bale	0 8
Twist—		For parcel	0 1	For parcel	0 1	For Indian manufd.	0 0			For parcel ..	0 1
For bale or case, large	1 0	Twist—		Twist—		Raw cotton,—				Twist—	
For bale or case, small.	0 8	For large case or bale.	1 0	For ton	2 0	For Indian manufd.	0 3			For large case or bale.	2 8
For parcel ..	0 1	For small case or bale	0 8			Thread or yarn, per Indian manufd.	0 3			For small case or bale.	0 8
Raw cotton—		For parcel ..	0 1							For parcel ..	0 1
For ton of 20 cwt.	1 0	Raw cotton—									
		For bale ..	0 3								
For ton of 20 cwt. (including tar and pitch).	1 0	For ton ..	0 0	For ton .	2 0	..	..	..	..	For ton ..	0 0
..	..	..	..	For ton ..	0 0	For cwt. ..	0 1	..	..	..	..
For ton of 50 cubic feet in cases.	2 0	For ton ..	2 0	Cut ton ..	0 0	Medicines, per Indian manufd.	0 4	..	..	For ton .	2 0
For ton of 20 cwt in bags or bundles	1 0										
For ton of 50 cubic feet in cases.	2 0	For ton ..	2 0	For ton ..	2 0	.	..	..	..	For ton ..	2 0
For ton of 20 cwt. in bags or bundles	1 0										
Small, per 0 ..	0 1	Pots to Rangoon small, for 3	0 1	Per ton ..	2 0	.	..	..	..	Pots to Rangoon, small, for 3	0 1
Large, each ..	0 1	Rangoon earthenware pots, per gallon.	0 2							Rangoon earthenware pots, large, each.	0 0
..	..	..	..	Per one hundred.	0 4	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	Per ton ..	2 0	Per ton ..	2 0	..	..	..	..	Per ton ..	2 0
Including yarns and rope, per ton of 20 cwt	1 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Per ton of 20 cwt.	1 0	For ton of 20 cwt.	1 0	For ton of 20 cwt.	1 0	..	..	..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt.	2 0
Per large case or bale	0 0	For large case ..	1 0	Per package over 800,	1 0	..	..	..	..	Per large case ..	1 0
Per small case or bale	1 0	For small case ..	0 6	Per package of 800 and under.	0 8					For small case	0 6
Per parcel ..	0 1	For parcel ..	0 1							For parcel ..	0 1
Per ton of 20 cwt.	1 0	Salted or other kinds—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		For case or package, large.	1 0								
		For case or package, small.	0 6								
Per ton of 20 cwt.	1 0	(Including vegetables) per ton.	2 0	For package (including vegetables).	0 1	Dried salted or preserved, per cwt (including vegetables).	0 1	..	..	For ton ..	2 0
For parcel (including vegetables)	0 1	For smaller quantities than one ton—								For smaller quantities than one ton.—	
		For large case.	1 0							For large case..	1 0
		For small case.	0 8							For small case..	0 6
		For parcel ..	0 1							For parcel ..	0 1
Almirah, per ton of 50 cubic feet	2 0	..	..	Per ton ..	0 0	Each article ..	0 1	..	..	..	..
Bedsteads, each	1 0										
Chest of drawers per ton of 50 cubic feet	0 0										
Chairs, each ..	0 1										
Sofas, each ..	1 0										
Tables, each ..	0 4										

Schedule of rates at which the Landing and Shipping fees are levied at the several

Items.	Name of article.	Advampalam.		Cuttack.		Cossimbu.		Cuddalore.		Nungumbaka.	
		Unit.	Rate.	Unit.	Rate.	Unit.	Rate.	Unit.	Rate.	Unit.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
					A. P.		A. P.		A. P.		A. P.
53	Ghee	..	..	One tin.. ..	0 2	..	..	..	..	..	..
54	Ginger	..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt or 50 c. ft.	1 6	..	..	..	.	..	..
55	Glassware ..	..	..	Per ton of 50 c. ft.	3 0	..	..	Per package .	0 6	Per ton of 50 c. ft	2 1
56	Gold thread or lace.	..	..	Per Rs. 500 worth or fraction thereof.	1 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
57	Grain and pulse.	..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt.	1 6	..	..	Per bag ..	0 2	Per ton of 20 cwt.	1 6
58	Gums and resins.	..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt.	1 6	..	..	..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt.	1 3
59	Gunnies ..	..	..	Gunny bags per 100 in bales, bundles or loose.	0 2	..	..	Pressed bale ..	2 0	Per 100 bags ..	0 1
								Loose bundles containing 200 bags or more.	1 0		
				Gunny cloth per bale	0 5						
				Per bundle ..	0 2			Loose - bundles containing less than 200 bags.	0 3		
60	Haberdashery	..	..	Per ton of 50 c. ft	1 6	..	..	.	..	..	..
61	Hardware and cutlery.	..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt.	1 6	..	..	Per package ..	0 6	Per ton of 20 cwt.	1 3
62	Hides and skins.	..	..	Do do.	1 6	..	..	Do. ..	1 0	,, of 20 cwt.	1 3
63	Horns	..	..	Do. do	1 6	..	..	..	..	,, of 20 ,,	1 6
64	Jaggery ..	..	..	Do. do.	1 6	Per bag ..	1 0	Per bag, basket or bundle.	0 3	,, of 20 ,,	1 7
65	Jewellery ..	..	..	Per Rs. 500 worth or fraction thereof.	1 0	..	..	Per package ..	1 0	..	..
66	Lac ..	..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt.	1 6	..	..	..	..	..	..
67	Leather ..	..	..	Manufactured or tanned per ton of 50 c. ft. in cases.	2 0	..	..	Leather manufactured, per package.	0 1	Manufactured or tanned in cases, per ton of 50 c. ft.	2 1
				Per ton of 20 cwt. in bundles	1 6					In bundles, per ton of 20 cwt.	1 6
68	Liquor	..	..	Ale, beer and porter, per ton of 50 c. ft.	2 0	..	..	Per cask or case.	2 0	Ale, beer and porter, per ton of 50 c. ft.	2 1
				Wines and spirits per ton of 50 c. ft.	4 0					Wines and spirits, per ton of 50 c. ft.	4 0
69	Machinery and Metal work.	..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt.	1 6	..	..	..	..	..	..
70	Matting ..	..	..	Do. do.	1 6	..	..	..	..	Per measured ton of 50 cwt.	1 0
71	Matches ..	..	..	Per ton of 50 c. ft.	2 0	..	..	Per case of more than 60 gross.	1 0	Per ton of 50 c. ft.	2 1
								Per case of 60 gross or less.	0 6		
72	Mats	..	..	Per ton of 50 cwt.	1 6	..	..	Packing mat boxes, including wad bedding, per package	0 6	Per ton of 20 cwt	1 6

ports at which the Madras Outports Landing and Shipping Fees Act, 1885, is in force—*contd.*

TAX.

Mangalore		Masulipatam.		Negapatam.		Porto Novo.		Tuticorin.		Vizagapatam.	
Unit.	Rate.	Unit.	Rate.	Unit.	Rate.	Unit.	Rate.	Unit.	Rate.	Unit.	Rate.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	A. P.		A. P.		A. P.		A. P.				A. P.
....	2	..	..	Per ton ..	0 3	Per Indian maund.	0 4	..	..	..	..
....	..	..	..	Do. ..	0 3	Per cwt. ..	0 1	..	..	..	..
Per ton of 50 cubic feet.	2 0	Per large case ..	1 0	Per package ..	0 4	..		..	..	Per large case ..	1 0
		Per small case ..	0 6							Per small case ..	0 3
		Per parcel ..	0 1							Per parcel ..	0 1
Per Rs. 500 worth or fraction thereof.	1 0	Per Rs. 500 worth or fraction thereof.	1 0	..	..	..		..	..	Per Rs. 500 worth or fraction thereof.	1 0
Per ton of 20 cwt.	1 8	Per bag of 168 lb gross	0 1	Per bag ..	0 1	Including rice and rice in husk per bag of 124 lb	0 1	..	..	Per bag of 168 lb gross.	0 1
Do	1 8	Per ton ..	2 0	Per ton ..	2 0	..	..	..	..	Per ton ..	2 0
Gunny bags per 100 in bales, bundles or loose.	0 2	Per bale of 300 bags or less.	1 0	Pressed bale per ton.	0 3	Gunny bags per 100 in bales, bundles or loose.	0 1	..	..	Per bale of 300 bags or less.	1 0
Gunny cloth per bale.	0 3	Per bale of more than 300 bags.	1 0	Loose bundles containing 300 bags or more.	0 3	Gunny cloth per bale or bundle.	0 1	..	..	Per bale of more than 300 bags.	1 0
Per bundle ..	0 3	..	..	Loose bundles containing less than 300 bags	0 3	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	Per ton	2 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Per ton of 20 cwt.	1 0	Per ton ..	2 0	Per package ..	0 3	..	..	..	..	Per ton ..	0 0
Do.	1 8	Do. ..	2 0	Do. ..	0 3	..	..	..	..	Per ton ..	2 0
		Per bale of 200 lb. gross	0 1½							Per bale of 168 lb. gross.	0 1½
Do.	1 8	Per ton ..	3 2	Per ton ..	3 3	Per Indian maund.	0 1	..	..	Per ton ..	3 3
		Per bale of 168 lb gross	0 2							Per bale of 168 lb. gross.	0 2
Do.	1 8	Per bag of 168 lb. gross.	0 1½	..	..	Do.	0 1	..	..	Per bag of 168 lb gross.	0 1½
Per Rs. 500 worth or fraction thereof.	1 0	Per Rs. 500 worth or fraction thereof.	1 0	Per package ..	1 0	..	..	..	..	Per Rs. 500 worth or fraction thereof.	1 0
Per ton of 20 cwt.	1 8	Per ton ..	2 0	Per ton ..	2 0	..	..	..	..	Per ton ..	2 0
Manufactured or tanned, per ton of 50 cubic feet in usage.	0 0	Tanned leather, per package not exceeding 10 cubic feet.	1 0	Leather manufactured, per package.	0 1	..	..	..	..	Tanned leather, per package not exceeding 10 cubic feet.	1 0
Per ton of 20 cwt. in bundles.	1 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ale, beer and porter, per ton of 50 cubic feet.	2 0	Per cask ..	1 0	Per cask or case.	1 0	Including spirits per ton of 50 cubic feet.	0 0	..	..	Per cask ..	1 0
Wines and spirits per ton of 50 cubic feet.	4 0	Per case not exceeding 10 cubic feet.	0 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	Per case not exceeding 10 cubic feet.	0 0
		Per case not exceeding 5 cubic feet.	0 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	Per case not exceeding 5 cubic feet.	0 3
Per ton of 20 cwt.	1 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do	1 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Per ton of 40 cubic feet.	2 0	Per case not exceeding 10 cubic feet.	0 3	Per case of more than 50 grms.	1 0	..	..	..	..	Per case not exceeding 10 cubic feet.	0 3
				Per case of 50 grms and less	0 3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Per ton of 20 cwt.	1 8	Per bale not exceeding 10 cubic feet.	0 3	Per package ..	0 3	Including matting other than coir matting, per bundle of 20 or per 40 square yards.	0 4	..	..	Per bale not exceeding 10 cubic feet.	0 3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Schedule of rates at which the Landing and Shipping fees are levied at the several

Items	Name of article.	Adirampatnam.		Cuddalore.		Cocanada.		Cuddalore.		Hungarakatta.	
		Unit.	Rate.	Unit.	Rate.	Unit.	Rate.	Unit.	Rate.	Unit.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
					a. p.				a. p.		a. p.
70	Metals	..	..	Including metal goods other metals, per ton of 20 cwt.	1 0	..	..	..	..	Copper brass and tin, per ton of 20 cwt.	0 1
				Copper pots and metal pots, per ton of 20 cwt.	2 0					Iron and iron-ware, per ton of 20 cwt.	1 0
				Copper and tin, per ton of 20 cwt.	3 0						
74	Molasses (liquid and semi-liquid)	..	..	..	..	..	..	Per cask ..	2 0	..	..
75	Molasses (solidified)	..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt.	1 6	..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt.	3 0	Per ton of 20 cwt.	1 6
76	Mineral substances.	..	..	Per ton of 50 c.ft.	1 6	..	..	..	..	..	..
77	Myrabolams ..	..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt.	1 6	..	..	..	..	..	..
78	Oils	..	..	Mineral oils, per case of 3 gallons or in drums.	0 1	..	..	Per cask ..	2 0	Mineral oils, per case of 3 gallons.	0 1
								Per case or drum	2 0		0 1
				In cans or pots	0 1					Vegetable, animal or fish oils, per ton of 50 c.ft.	
				Vegetable, animal or fish oils, per ton of 50 c.ft. in cases or casks.	2 0						
				Sandalwood oils, per 10 lb. gross weight of package.	0 1						
79	Oil cakes ..	..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt.	1 0	..	..	Per bag or cask.	0 2	Per ton of 20 cwt.	1 0
80	Oilmanstores ..	..	..	Per ton of 50 c.ft.	1 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
81	Onions and garlic	..	..	Do.	1 6	..	..	Per bag or basket.	0 1	..	..
82	Paints and colours	..	..	Per ton of 2 cwt	1 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
83	Palm leaves ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Per boat-load .	2 0	..	..
84	Palmyra rafters.	..	..	..	..	..	..	(Timber) per piece	0 1	..	..
85	Palmyra laths ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Per bundle of 10 pieces or less.	0 1	..	..
86	Paper	..	..	Per ton of 50 c.ft.	2 0	..	..	Per bale ..	0 0	Per ton of 50 c.ft.	2 1
87	Piece goods—see also under cotton and silk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
88	Pepper	..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt	2 0	..	..	Per bag ..	0 0	..	..
89	Perfumery ..	..	..	Per ton of 50 c.ft.	2 0	..	..	Per package ..	0 0	Per ton of 50 c.ft.	2 1
90	Plants	..	..	Per 6	0 1	..	..	..	..	Per 6 ..	0 1
91	Poultry—see under "Birds"										
	Provisions (except provisions for the use of ships).	..	..	Per ton of 50 c.ft	2 0	..	..	..	Free.	Per ton of 50 c.ft.	2 1
92	Railway materials.	..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt.	1 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
93	Red earth ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Per bag ..	0 1	..	..
94	Salt	..	..	Including saltpetre, per ton of 20 cwt.	1 6	..	..	Do. ..	0 1	Including saltpetre, per ton of 20 cwt.	1 0

ports at which the Madras Outports Landing and Shipping Fees Act, 1885, is in force—*cont.*

Mangalore.		Manalipatam.		Nagapatam.		Porto Novo.		Tuticorin.		Vizagapatam.	
Unit.	Rate.	Unit.	Rate.	Unit.	Rate.	Unit.	Rate.	Unit.	Rate.	Unit.	Rate.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Including metal goods and other metals, per ton of 20 cwt.	A. P. 1 8	Per ton ..	A. P. 2 8	Per ton ..	A. P. 2 0	Including metal goods, per Indian maund.	A. P. 0 2	.. ..	..	Per ton ..	A. P. 2 8
Copper pots and metal pots, per ton of 20 cwt.	3 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Copper and tin, per ton of 20 cwt.	3 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Per ton of 20 cwt.	1 8	..	..	..	..	For Indian maund.	0 1	..	..	..	..
Do.	1 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	Per ton ..	2 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Per ton of 20 cwt.	1 8	Per bag of 168 lb. gross.	0 1½	..	..	..	..	..	..	Per bag of 168 lb. gross.	0 1½
Mineral oils, per case of 6 gallons or in drums	0 1	Per cask of 45 gallons or less.	1 1	Per cask ..	1 0	Mineral oil, per 3 gallons in drums or pots	0 1	..	..	Per cask ..	1 6
In cans or pots	0 1	Kerosene oil, per 10 gallons or part thereof	0 1	Per case ..	0 2					Kerosene oil, per 10 gallons or part thereof.	0 1
Vegetable, animal or fish oils, per ton of 60 cubic feet in cases or casks.	2 0	Per tin of 5 gallons or less.	0 1	Per drum ..	0 1	Other sorts, per Indian maund.	0 2				
Sandalwood oils, per 10 lb gross weight of package.	0 1										
Per ton of 20 cwt.	1 8	Drugs of ginglly oil, per ton	2 0	Per ton ..	2 0	..	..	..	..	Drugs of ginglly oil, per ton.	2 0
..	..	..	..	Per ton ..	2 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Per ton of 20 cwt.	1 8	Per ton ..	2 0	Per ton ..	2 0	..	..	..	..	Per ton ..	1 0
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Per ton of 50 cubic feet.	1 0	Per case exceeding 10 cubic feet	1 0	Per bale ..	1 0	..	..	..	..	Per case exceeding 10 cubic feet.	1 0
		Per case not exceeding 10 cubic feet.	0 6								
..	..	Do.	0 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	Per case not exceeding 10 cubic feet.	0 6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Per ton of 50 cubic feet.	2 0	Per case not exceeding 10 cubic feet.	0 6	Per package ..	0 6	..	..	..	..	Per case not exceeding 10 cubic feet.	0 6
Per 5	0 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Per ton of 50 cubic feet.	1 0	Per case not exceeding 10 cubic feet.	0 6	Per ton ..	2 0	..	Free.	..	..	Per case not exceeding 10 cubic feet.	0 6
		Cashew nut, dholl and other kinds—									
		Per large case or package.	2 0								
		Per small case or package.	0 6								
Per ton of 20 cwt.	1 8	Per ton ..	2 0	Per ton ..	2 0	..	..	..	..	Per ton ..	0 6
.. ..	..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Including saltpetre, per ton of 20 cwt.	1 8	..	..	.. ..	..	Per bag of 164 lb.	0 1	..	..	..	..

Schedule of rates at which the Landing and Shipping fees are levied at the several

Item.	Name of article.	Adirampatnam.		Calicut.		Cocanada.		Cuddalore.		Hungatakotta.	
		Unit.	Rate.	Unit.	Rate.	Unit.	Rate.	Unit.	Rate.	Unit.	Rate.
									A. P.		A. P.
96	Seeds	..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt.	1 6	..	..	Oil and other seeds—		Per ton of 20 cwt.	2 6
								Per bag	0 3		
								Per package of 70 lb. and under	0 1		
98	Shells	..	..	Including cowries, per ton of 20 cwt.	1 6	..	..	..	..	Including cowries, per ton of 20 cwt.	1 6
97	Shark fins	..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt.	1 6	..	..	..	..	..	..
98	Silk	..	..	Raw silk and silk piece-goods, per ton of 50 c. ft.	6 6	..	..	Raw silk, per case.	2 0	..	..
								Silk piece-goods, per package.	1 0		
								Silk yarn, per package.	4 6		
99	Soap	..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt.	1 6	..	..	..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt.	1 6
100	Soap-nuts	..	..	..	..	..	..	Per bag	0 1	Do.	1 6
101	Sooji flour and sago	..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt.	1 6	..	..	Do.	0 3	..	..
102	Spices	..	..	Cardamums and condiments—		..	..	Do.	0 2	Rampatry, per ton of 20 cwt.	6 6
				Per ton of 50 c.ft. in cases.	6 0					All other sorts, per ton of 20 cwt.	3 6
				Per ton of 20 cwt. in bags or bundles.	1 6						
				Rampatry, per ton of 20 cwt.	3 0						
				All other sorts, per ton of 20 cwt.	1 6						
103	Stationery	..	..	Per ton of 50 c. ft.	2 6	..	..	..	..	Per ton of 50 c.ft.	3 1
104	Stone-ware	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt.	1 6
105	Sugar	..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt.	1 6	..	..	Per bag or bundle	1 0	..	..
								Per package of 50 lb. and under.	0 6		
106	Sugarcandy	..	..	Do.	1 6	..	..	Per bag or basket, large.	1 0	..	..
								Per bag or basket, small	0 6		
107	Tamarind	..	..	Per ton of 50 c ft. or 20 cwt	1 6	..	..	Per bag or bundle.	0 1	..	..
108	Tar	..	..	Including pitch and dammar, per ton of 20 cwt.	1 6	..	..	..	..	Including pitch, per ton of 20 cwt.	1 6
109	Tarpaulins	..	..	Each	0 6	..	..	Each	0 6	..	..
110	Tea	..	..	Per ton of 50 cwt.	2 6	..	..	..	..	..	..
111	Telegraph materials.	..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt.	1 6	..	..	..	..	..	..

ports at which the Madras Outports Landing and Shipping Fees Act 1885, is in force—*cont.*

Mangalore.		Masulipatam.		Negapatam.		Pamban.		Tuticorin.		Vizagapatam.	
Unit.	Rate.	Unit.	Rate.	Unit.	Rate.	Unit.	Rate.	Unit.	Rate.	Unit.	Rate.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	A. P.		A. P.		A. P.		A. P.		A. P.		A. P.
Per ton of 20 cwt.	1 8	Per bag of 165 lb. gross.	0 1½	..	..	Per bag of 161 lb.	0 1	..	..	Per bag of 168 lb. gross.	0 1½
Including cowries, per ton of 20 cwt.	1 0	Including cowries, per ton.	2 0	Including cowries, per ton.	2 0	..	..	..	..	Including cowries, per ton.	2 0
..	..	..	..	Per ton ..	2 0	Per Indian maund.	0 2	..	..	..	..
Raw silk and silk piece-goods, per ton of 50 c. ft.	2 0	Raw silk, per ton.	2 0	Raw silk, per ton.	2 0	..	..	..	..	Raw silk, per ton.	2 0
		Silk piece-goods, per Rs 100 worth or fraction thereof.	1 0	Silk piece-goods, per package.	1 0					Silk piece-goods, per Rs 100 worth or fraction thereof.	1 0
For ton of 20 cwt.	1 8	Per ton ..	2 0	Per ton ..	2 0	..	..	..	..	Per ton. ..	2 0
..	..	Per bag of 168 lb. or under.	0 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	Chunam, per bag of 168 lb. or under.	0 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cardamoms and condiments—	..	Per ton ..	2 0	Per bag ..	0 2	Including betel-nut, cardamoms, pepper, chillies, ginger, per cwt.	0 1	..	..	Per ton ..	2 0
Per ton of 50 c. ft. in cases.	2 0										
Per ton of 20 cwt. in bags or bundles.	1 0										
Rempatry, per ton of 20 cwt.	3 4										
All other sorts, per ton of 20 cwt.	1 6										
Per ton of 50 c. ft.	2 0	Per case exceeding 10 c. ft.	1 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	Per case exceeding 10 c. ft.	1 0
		Per case not exceeding 10 c. ft.	0 8							Per case not exceeding 10 c. ft.	0 0
	..	Pipes— 9" diameter and under, per 12.	1 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Above 9" diameter per 10.	2 0								
Per ton of 20 cwt.	1 6	Per bag of 168 lb. gross.	0 1½	Per ton ..	2 0	Sugar of all descriptions, per Indian maund.	0 1	..	..	Per bag of 168 lb. gross.	0 1½
..	..	..	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	Per Indian maund.	0 1	..	..	..	..
Including pitch and dammar, per ton of 20 cwt.	1 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Per ton of 50 c. ft.	2 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Per ton of 20 cwt.	1 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Schedule of rates at which the Landing and Shipping fees are levied at the several

Items	Name of article	Adirampatnam		Cuttack.		Cocanada		Cuddalore.		Ilangarabotta.	
		Unit.	Rate	Unit	Rate	Unit.	Rate	Unit.	Rate.	Unit.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
			A. P.		A. P.		A. P.		A. P.		A. P.
112	Timber ..	Per ton ..	1 0	Sandalwood, per ton of 20 cwt.	4 0	..	..	Per ton ..	4 0	Sandalwood, per ton of 20 cwt.	1 0
				Logs of stems and blackwood, per ton of 50 c.ft.	2 0					Ebony and blackwood, per ton of 50 c.ft.	2 1
				Other timber per Malabar candy	0 6					All other sorts, per Malabar candy.	0 6
113	Tobacco ..	..	..	Unmanufactured in packages, per ton of 20 cwt.	3 0	..	..	..	..	Unmanufactured, per ton of 20 cwt.	3 4
				Manufactured, per ton of 50 c.ft.	4 0	..	..	..	..	Manufactured, in cases per ton of 50 c.ft.	4 2
114	Toys	..	..	Per ton of 50 c.ft.	2 0	..	..	Per package ..	0 0	..	..
115	Treasure ..	..	..	Per Rs. 100 worth or less including bullion.	0 1	..	..	Do. ..	1 9	Including bullion, per Rs 100 worth.	0 1
116	Turmeric ..	..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt or 50 c.ft.	1 6	..	..	For bag ..	0 1	..	..
117	Twine	..	..	Do.	1 6	..	..	Per bale or bundle.	2 4	..	..
118	Umbrellas ..	..	..	Per ton of 50 c. ft	3 6	..	..	Per package ..	1 0	Per ton of 50 c.ft.	3 1
119	Vegetables—and also underfruits.	..	..	Per ton of 20 cwt	1 0	..	..	Do. ..	0 1	Per ton of 20 cwt.	1 0
										Parcels, each ..	0 1
120	Wax	..	..	Do.	1 6	..	..	Do ..	0 6	..	..
	Wood—vide under timber.										
121	Wooden shooks.	..	..	..	..	..	..	Per bundle	0 6	..	..
122	Wool	..	..	Raw and manufactured, per ton of 50 c.ft.	2 0	..	..	Wool manufactures, per package	0 6	..	..
	Articles not specifically enumerated (other than passenger's baggage, ship's provisions and stores).	Per bag or bundle or cwt.	0 2	Articles not enumerated above, per ton of 50 c ft.	2 0	Per cwt, or fraction thereof in excess of 56 lb.	0 1	Per bag, package, case, cask or ton.	2 0	Per ton of 20 cwt, Per ton of 50 c. ft.	1 8 / 2 0
				Per ton of 20 cwt	1 6						
				Packages of miscellaneous goods not easily separated and classified under the several specified headings, per large case or bale.	1 0						
				Per parcel ..	0 1						
				Per small case or bale.	0 6						

ports at which the Madras Outports Landing and Shipping Fees Act, 1885, is in force—*cont.*

Mangalore.		Mandapatam.		Negapatam		Pondoi.		Tuticorin.		Vizagapatam.	
Unit.	Rate	Unit.	Rate	Unit.	Rate	Unit.	Rate	Unit.	Rate	Unit.	Rate.
15	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	A. P.		A. P.		A. P.		A. P.		A. P.		A. P.
Sandalwood, per ton of 20 cwt	1 5	Teak and other timber per ton.	2 0	Per ton ..	2 0	Teakwood, per candy.	0 4	..	..	Per ton ..	2 0
Logs of ebony and blackwood, per ton of 50 c. ft.	2 0					Teakwood planks per 100 holes.	0 8				
Other timber, per Malabar candy.	0 4					Blackwood, per candy.	0 3				
						Blackwood planks, per 100 holes.	0 7				
						Other sorts of timber, per candy.	0 2				
						Other sorts planks in 100 holes	0 4				
Unmanufactured in packages per ton of 2d cwt.	1 4	Per ton ..	2 0	Per ton ..	2 0	Unmanufactured, per candy.	0 0	..	..	Per ton ..	2 0
		Sand—									
		For big case ..	0 1								
		For small case.	0 2								
Manufactured, per ton of 50 c. ft.	4 0	..	..	..	..	Cigars, per 1,000	0 2	..	..	..	..
Per ton of 50 c. ft.	2 0	Per large case..	1 0	Per package ..	0 8	..	..	..	..	Per large case ..	1 0
		Per small case..	0 8		..	..	..	..	..	Per small case ..	0 8
		Per parcel ..	0 1		..	..	..	..	..	Per parcel ..	0 1
Per Rs. 100 worth or less (including bullion).	0 1	Per Rs. 1,000 or less.	2 0	Per package ..	1 0	..	..	..	..	Per Rs. 5,000 or less.	2 0
		For every additional 5,000 or fraction thereof.	2 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	For every additional Rs. 5,000 or fraction thereof.	2 0
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Per ton of 50 c. ft.	2 0	Per large case.	1 0	Per package ..	1 0	Per 20 in bundles or loose.	0 1	..	..	Per large case .	1 0
		Per small case.	0 6	..	..	—	..	..	..	Per small case..	0 6
		Per parcel ..	0 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	Per parcel ..	0 1
Per ton of 20 cwt.	1 8	Per ton ..	2 0	Per package ..	0 1	Dried, salted or preserved, per cwt.	0 1	..	..	Per ton ..	2 0
Per parcel ..	0 1	For smaller quantities than one ton—								For smaller quantities than one ton—	
		Per large case.	1 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	Per large case..	1 0
		Per small case.	0 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	Per small case..	0 6
		Per parcel ..	0 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	Per parcel ..	0 1
Per ton of 10 cwt.	1 8	Per ton ..	2 0	Per package ..	0 4	..	..	..	..	Per ton ..	2 0
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Raw and manufactured per ton of 50 c. ft.	2 0	Wool manufactures—	..	Wool manufactures, per package.	0 8	..	..	..	..	Wool manufactures—	..
		Per large case	1 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	Per large case..	1 0
		Per small case.	0 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	Per small case..	0 6
		Per parcel ..	0 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	Per parcel ..	0 1
Articles not enumerated in the schedule, per ton of 50 c. ft.	2 0	Miscellaneous and all other articles, per ton or quantities in excess of one ton.	2 0	Per ton ..	2 0	Per case or bundle or per 134 lb.	0 1	Per ton ..	1 0	Miscellaneous and other articles, per ton for quantities in excess of one ton	2 0
Per ton of 20 cwt	1 8	Per large case.	0 6							Per large case.	0 6
		Per small case.	0 3							Per small case.	0 3
Packages of miscellaneous goods not easily separated and classified under the several specified headings, per large case or bale.	1 0	Per parcel for smaller quantities, subject to a maximum charge of two annas.	0 1							Per parcel for smaller quantities, subject to a maximum charge of two annas.	0 1
Per small case or bale.	0 6										
Per parcel ..	0 1										

EXPLANATIONS.

General.

Passengers' personal baggage and bedding and provisions and stores for the use of ships are free at all ports.

Calicut.

A large case or bale is one exceeding ten cubic feet.
A small case or bale is one measuring ten cubic feet or less.
A parcel is a case or bale not exceeding two cubic feet.
A large pot is one containing over four gallons.
A small pot is one containing four gallons or less.

When fees are levied by cases, bales or packages not exceeding a specified size, larger cases or bales will be charged double fees unless payment per 50 cubic feet is allowable.

The minimum fee charged in any one instance shall be 2 pies.

Cuddalore.

When the consignment is in tons, if it is less than one ton, one-eighth should be the unit, and if it exceeds one ton, half ton to be the unit up to ten tons; when it exceeds ten tons, the unit should be one ton.

Hangarakotta

When the consignment is in tons, if it is less than one ton, one-eighth should be the unit and if it exceeds one ton, half ton to be the unit up to ten tons; when it exceeds ten tons, the unit should be one ton. When it is in cwts. or cubic feet, the unit to be one cwt or one cubic foot respectively.

Mangalore.

A large case or bale is one exceeding ten cubic feet.
A small case or bale is one measuring ten cubic feet or less.
A parcel is a case or bale not exceeding two cubic feet.
A large pot is one containing over four gallons.
A small pot is one containing four gallons or less.

When fees are levied by cases, bales or packages, not exceeding a specified size, larger cases or bales will be charged double fees unless payment per 50 cubic feet is allowable.

The minimum fee charged in any one instance shall be two pies.

Masulipatam

A large case or bale is one exceeding ten cubic feet.
A small case or bale is one measuring ten cubic feet or less.
A parcel is a case or bale not exceeding two cubic feet.

Where fees are levied by cases or bales not exceeding a special size, larger cases or bales will be charged double fees unless payment by the ton is allowable. A minimum fee of two pies will be charged on all articles on which duty is levied by the ton only.

Negapatam.

When the consignment is in tons, if it is less than one ton, one-eighth should be the unit and if it exceeds one ton, half ton to be the unit up to ten tons, when it exceeds ten tons the unit should be one ton.

Vizagapatam.

A large case or bale is one exceeding ten cubic feet.
A small case or bale is one measuring ten cubic feet or less.
A parcel is a case or bale not exceeding two cubic feet.

Where fees are levied by cases or bales not exceeding a specified size, larger cases or bales will be charged double fees unless payment by the ton is allowable. A minimum fee of two pies will be charged on all articles on which duty is levied by the ton only.

Fees for the use of the cranes at the port of Vizagapatam will be separately levied according to the following schedule :—

									Rs.	A.	P.
Goods under	1	ton in weight per lift							0	1	0
,,	2	tons but above	1	ton in weight per lift					0	3	0
,,	3	,, ,,	2	tons	,,	,,			0	7	0
,,	4	,, ,,	3	,,	,,	,,			0	13	0
,,	5	,, ,,	4	,,	,,	,,			1	4	0
,,	6	,, ,,	5	,,	,,	,,			1	12	0
,,	7	,, ,,	6	,,	,,	,,			2	5	0
,,	8	,, ,,	7	,,	,,	,,			3	0	0
,,	9	,, ,,	8	,,	,,	,,			3	13	0
,,	10	,, ,,	9	,,	,,	,,			5	0	0

Tuticorin.

The full fee shall be charged on any fraction of a ton in consignments which do not consist of even tons; and for the purpose of calculating these fees, 50 cubic feet may be assumed to be the equivalent of a ton

H. A. STUART,
Ag. Chief Secretary

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Octacamund, May 29, 1911.

No. 261.—M R Ry. Navanam David Nadar Avargal, Acting Deputy Collector on Special Plague duty in the Madura district, is granted privilege leave for two months with effect from 5th April 1911.

Octacamund, June 2, 1911.

No. 262.—Under articles 766, 233 and 316 of the Civil service Regulations, Mr. Hugh Charles Sampson, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Southern Circle, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-eight days and special leave on urgent private affairs for three months and two days in continuation thereof with effect from the 22nd April 1911.

APPOINTMENT.

Octacamund, June 2, 1911.

No. 263.—Mr. Hugh Southern, B.A., Supernumerary Agriculturist in the Imperial Department of Agriculture in India, to act as Deputy Director of Agriculture, Southern Circle, during the absence of Mr H C Sampson on leave or until further orders.

CANCELLATION OF APPOINTMENT AND POSTING.

Octacamund, May 29, 1911.

No. 264.—The appointment and posting of M.R.Ry V. V. Ramasubbayya Avargal, Head Sarishtadar, Chingleput, as Acting Deputy Collector, Trichinopoly, notified at page 316 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 14th March 1911, are cancelled

ERRATUM

Octacamund, May 29, 1911.

In notifications Nos. 188 and 189, dated 21st April 1911, published at page 446 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 25th April 1911, *for* "M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib Dorasimuthu Nadar Dinaviya Nadar Avargal" *read* "M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib Dorasimuthu Nadar Dinaviya Nadar Avargal".

NOTIFICATIONS.

Octacamund, May 20, 1911.

No 265.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to admit, under section 16 of the Madras Forest Act (V of 1882), the right to the public to use the temples noted below in the Puliyangudi, Chintamani, Vasudevanallur reserved forest IV-A, notified as reserved in page 395 of Part I of the *Fort St George Gazette*, dated 21st April 1891, in notification No. 176, subject to the following conditions:—

(i) The worshippers should plant stone pillars 4 feet long so that 3 feet of the stone shows above the ground level at each corner of the temples

(ii) The worshippers may plant trees within the enclosures to give shade but no permission to cut any trees will be granted

(iii) Government reserve to themselves the right to use or sell any dead and fallen trees within the enclosures.

SCHEDULE

Serial number	Temple or shrine.	Situation.	Boundaries or description.	Access
1	Pana Karuppasamikoil.	Situated on the right bank of the Kottamalai river where it divides into two channels supplying the tanks of Vasudevanallur and Chintamani villages.	This is a four sided figure A C D E the bearings and distances of whose sides are given below:— Bearing in degrees. Distance in links. C to A 60 310 C to D 314½ 170 E to D 260½ 313 E to A 155 20 Area about 0·30d acre.	By a path passing the dismantled Karuppasamikoil rest-house. It enters the reserved forest about 80 links north of pillar No. 4 and proceeds thence to the temple crossing the river and leading to the temple on the southern side —width 10 ft. The length is approximately one mile. Every Wednesday and Saturday.
2	Chinna Karuppasamikoil.	Situated in 5 o o p o Rs. XIX A of Karuppasamikoil Working Circle in south, at about 130 links south from a point in the road to the dismantled Karuppasamikoil rest-house 110 links from the Revenue survey line.	This is also a four sided figure R X Y Z the bearings and distances of whose sides are given below:— Bearing in degrees. Distance in links. X to Y 220½ 61 Y to Z 310 33 Z to R 303 43 Area about 0·01d acre.	By the above-mentioned path for about 478 links from the reserve boundary and thence south along a path 15 ft wide to the temple. Every Wednesday and Saturday.

REMARKS.—For men with or without animals taken for sacrifice. The carrying of naked lights is forbidden. Cooking is allowed in the Perakaruppasamikoil enclosure.

No. 266.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased, under section 26 of the Madras Forest Act (V of 1882), to allow the public to use the temples noted below and situated in the Puliyangudi, Chintamani and Vasudevanallur reserved forest IV and IV-A notified in page 41 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 22nd January 1884, and page 305 of Part I of the said Gazette, dated 21st April 1891, respectively, subject to the following conditions :—

(i) No fires should be lighted in any of these temples.

(ii) Access is to be allowed only for men and in daylight only.

SCHEDULE

Serial number	Temple or shrine.	Description	Access.	Remarks.
1	Saramalaivanhoil ..	This is situated on the northern side of the forest road from Vasudevanallur in Kottaiteri and north-west of the Kanappesamiinal working circle fire line in reserved forest IV.	By the forest road from Vasudevanallur to Kottaiteri inside the reserved forest.	Once a year.
2	Kannamarkoil ..	This consists of a stone image in coupe VII A Kanappesamikoil working circle in reserved forest IV-A.	By a footpath westwards crossing the reserved forest boundary near pillar No. 48.	On Wednesdays and Saturdays.
3	Kakkamalkoil ..	This consists of a banyan tree with dry rubble platform on the southern side of the Virisadikidai river about four chains north of pillar No. 34 in reserved forest IV-A.	By a footpath passing northwards from between pillars 36 and 37.	Once a year.
4	Kannimarkoil ..	This consists of stone images on the northern side of the Virisadikidai river about twenty-four chains west of the ranges line dividing reserved forest IV and IV A in reserved forest No. IV.	By a footpath passing westwards and entering the reserved forest between pillars 95 and 99.	Do.

Ootacamund, May 18, 1911.

No. 267.—His Excellency the Governor in Council, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, is hereby pleased to declare, under the provisions of section 24 of the Madras Forest Act V of 1882, that the area specified below, which in notification No. 587, dated 6th September 1901, published on page 1588 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 10th September 1901, was declared to be reserved forest under section 1d of that Act, shall cease to be reserved forest with effect from the 1st July 1911 :—

Specification of land disafforested.

Name of reserve.	District.	Taluk	Village.	Area	Boundaries.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Gondlabbatope	Chittoor	Madanapalli.	Kammapalli (Bathalavandlapalle).	12·40 acres, survey number 243 A.	*North*.—Starting from the south-west corner of survey No. 250, the south sides of survey Nos. 250 and 249 to the south-east corner of the latter; thence a straight line, the same direction for about sixteen and a half links to a point just south-west of Gondlabbai (well). *East*.—Thence a straight line, south-south west to the north-east corner of survey No. 245. *South*.—Thence the north sides of survey Nos. 245 and 243 (2) to the east side of survey No. 242. *West*.—Thence the east sides of survey Nos. 242 and 241 to the starting point.

Reasons for disafforestation.—Out of the total area of 12·40 acres, 10 acres are unfit for the growth. The remaining area is too small for conservation. The grazing revenue derived from the land is small. It is therefore proposed to disafforest the area and assign it for public purposes under Board's Standing Order No. 24.

Ootacamund, May 20, 1911.

No. 268.—*For* the rules appearing at pages 507, 508 and 509 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, Part I, dated 1st June 1909, *substitute* the following :—

Under the powers vested in him by sections 26 and 32 of the Madras Forest Act (V of 1882), His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules to regulate the management of the forest lands in the Parlakimedi estate. These rules are subject to all rights now legally vested in individuals and communities.

I. Land at the disposal of the estate will, for the purposes of these rules, be classed as follows :—

(a) Reserved land.

(b) Unreserved land.

II. Reserved land includes all lands notified under the next following rule III. All other lands at the disposal of the estate are "unreserved lands".

III. Subject to the sanction of the Board of Revenue, the Collector may, by order in writing to be duly notified in the District Gazette, select any area within the said estate and

may constitute it "Reserved land". Upon the limits of any such area being notified in the District Gazette, it shall be unlawful for any person to cut, saw, convert or remove trees or timber and to collect and remove natural produce within such area unless he is authorised to do so by the Estate Forest officer or by some one duly authorised by him to grant such permission.

IV. On reserved lands no fresh clearing shall be made for cultivation or for any other purposes unless a patta or lease has first been obtained from the Forest officer.

V. On all unreserved land in any village, the grazing of cattle, the cutting of grass, the collection of dry wood, thorns, leaves of trees and shrubs that are not reserved and the felling of trees other than those included in the list of reserved trees, will be permitted free of charge, provided that the grass, wood, thorns and leaves or trees are required by the inhabitants of that or of neighbouring villages for agricultural or domestic purposes. Heads of villages will be held responsible for seeing that the above privileges are not abused, and in the case of disputes, the Collector will decide which are neighbouring villages within the meaning of this rule.

VI. The Collector may, by order in writing, to be duly notified in the District Gazette, select any areas within the reserved lands, and may constitute them fuel or fodder reserves or grazing grounds or may direct them to be placed under special fire-protection. Upon the limits of any such area being notified in the District Gazette, it shall be unlawful for any person wilfully or negligently to set fire to any trees, timber, grass, or other forest produce or to kindle or to keep burning any fire or to graze cattle or to permit cattle to trespass within such area, except at such places and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the Collector by notification in the District Gazette.

VII. Trees of the following species are reserved trees wherever found, whether upon reserved or unreserved lands; and such trees shall not ordinarily be felled or otherwise interfered with except on permit given by the Estate Forest officer or other authorised officials of the estate on such conditions as may be notified from time to time by the Collector in the District Gazette. Subject to the sanction of the Board of Revenue, the Collector may, by order in writing to be duly notified in the District Gazette, modify or add to the list of reserved trees from time to time as he thinks fit:—

Number	Botanical names.	English names.	Telugu names.	Uriya names.
1	Tectona grandis	Teak	Teku	Teku.
2	Dalbergia latifolia	Black wood	Ittigi	Sissoo.
3	Pterocarpus marsupium	Kino	Yegi	Piasl
4	Terminalia chebula	Myrabolam	Karakai	Horada.
5	Tamarindus indica	Tamarind	Chinta	Tentuli
6	Shorea robusta	Sal	Gaggilam	Saiee.
7	Bassia latifolia		Ippa	Mohoie.
8	Mangifera indica	Mango	Mamidi	Amba.
9	Artocarpus integrifolia	Jack	Panasa	Panasa,
10	Chloroxylon swietenia	Satin wood	Billo	Bhera.
11	Sapindus emarginatus	Soapnut	Kunkudi	Muktamanja.
12	Xylia dolabriformis	Iron wood	Kondatangedu	Tangani
13	Pongamia glabra		Kanuga	Karanja.
14	Acacia catechu and sundra		Nalla aadam	Khoiro.
15	Acacia leucophlœa		Tella tumma	Guorin.
16	Acacia arabica	Babul	Tumma	Babuli.
17	Terminalia tomentosa	Saja	Nalla maddi	Sonaja.
18	Albizzia Lebbeck	Suria	Dirisena	Sorisa
19	" procera		Tellachingada	Sampata.
20	Diospyros ebenum and melanoxylon	Ebony	Itaki	Sunda.
21	Adina cordifolia		Bandaru	Hobondo.
22	Anogeissus latifolia		Yellamu or chirmani.	Dhau.
23	" acuminata		Pasi	Pasi.
24	Lagerstræmia parviflora	Venteak	Chenga	Sidda.
25	Stephegyna parvifolia		Dirisenapapa	Mundi mundi.
26	Soymida febrifuga		Sanai	Sokun.
27	Terminalia arjuna		Tella maddi	Arjuna.
28	Schleichera trijuga		Busi	Kusuma.
29	Carypta urens	Sagopalm	Jitiga	Salapo.
30	Feronia elephantum	Wood apple	Velaga	Kaitu.
31	Borassus flabelliformis	Palmyra	Tati	Ihalo.
32	Phœnix sylvestris	Date palm	Itha	Khajuri.
33	Eugenia jambolana		Neredi	Jamba.
34	Strychnos nux vomica		Kanchidi	Kora.
35	Strychnos potatorum		Indupu	Kotaka.
36	Zizyphus jujuba		Regu	Berekoli.
37	Cocos nucifera	Cocoanut	Kobari	Nadia.
38	Buchanania latifolia		Jamanumidi	Charo.
39	Phyllanthus emblica	Emblic Myrabolam	Nalla	Aonla.
40	Melia indica	Neem	Vepa	Lurcha.
41	Semecarpus anacardium	Marking nut	Jedi	Bhalia.
42	Melletus Philippinensis		Sirakuri	Sundragondi.
43	Cassia fistula		Rela	Sundari.
44	Cedrela toona	Toon	Tella Motka	Mahanimba.
45	Cuguna dalbergioides		Punga	Bandhano.
46	Memecylon edule		Karamadi	Kuni.
47	Bauhinia racemosa			Kosa.

VIII. The felling, conversion or removal of trees and timber, the collection or removal of other forest produce and the use of the pasturage on reserved land, and, except as provided for in rule V, on unreserved land also, may be effected in one or other of the following ways but in no other ways:—

(*a*) Departmentally, that is, by the officers of the Estate Forest department having control over the produce or by persons acting under the immediate superintendence, control or orders of such officers.

(*b*) By persons holding permits duly issued by a Forest officer or other authorised person. The fees payable for permits issued under clause (*b*) shall not exceed the rates for the time being in force in Government land in the district. These rates will be notified from time to time in the District Gazette.

(*c*) By any person holding the right under a lease, contract or permit granted by the Forest officer or by any officer duly authorised by him.

NOTE.—In this rule, as well as in rule III above, the term "forest produce" should be construed as not to include minerals (including limestone, laterite, gravel, clays or earth).

IX. The Collector may appoint, by notification in the District Gazette, any person or class of persons by name or in virtue of his office to issue or recover permits under the foregoing rules, and may also prescribe tannahs or places to which the timber or other forest produce shall be brought for examination and where permits shall be checked or recovered. Permits must be obtained before any felling, conversion, collection, or removal is commenced. Permit-holders must comply with the regulations of the Forest department and the conditions entered in the permit.

X. No person shall boil catechu, distil wood-oil or burn lime or charcoal in any reserved or unreserved land which may be notified by the Estate Collector except at such places as may be specially set apart for the purposes by the Forest officer.

XI. Any breach or infringement of any of the above rules shall render the offender liable to imprisonment of either description as defined in the Indian Penal Code, which may extend to one month, or to fine which may amount to Rs. 200, or to both.

XII. Any power to select areas or issue notifications, given by these rules, may be exercised from time to time as occasion requires, and any orders or notifications made or issued hereunder may be cancelled or modified by the authority making them.

XIII. In the above rules the words "Forest officer" and "Estate Forest officer" shall mean the Manager of the Parlakimedi estate so long as the estate is under the control of the Court of Wards.

Ootacamund, June 1, 1911.

No. 269.—Under the provisions of section 1 of the Madras Cattle Disease Act II of 1866 (an Act for the prevention of the spread of disease among cattle), His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby directs that the provisions of the aforesaid Act shall be put in force in the village of Mathalapuram, Kovilpatti taluk, Tinnevelly district, from 9th July 1911 to 29th July 1911.

No. 270.—Under section 19 of the Madras Proprietary Estates Village Service Act II of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, from and after the 1st July 1911, a money cess shall be levied at the rate of 10 pies in the rupee on the annual rent-value of all occupied lands comprised within the limits of the shrotrium villages of Anantavaram in Kovur taluk and Ammavaripalem in Kanduker taluk in the Nellore district.

No. 271.—Under the provisions of section 1 of the Madras Cattle Disease Act II of 1866 (an Act for the prevention of the spread of disease among cattle), His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby directs that the provisions of the aforesaid Act shall be put in force in the village of Sankaranayinarkoyil of the Sankaranayinarkoyil taluk of the Tinnevelly district from the 8th August to 23rd September 1911.

Ootacamund, May 31, 1911.

No. 272.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 20*th May* 1911.

No. 3557-2.—Mr F Backeny, a Probationer (at present officiating as an Assistant Collector, Class V, in the Imperial Customs Service, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 8th June 1911, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

A. G. CARDEW,
Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Ootacamund, May 31, 1911.

Under article 280 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R Ry. Krishna Srinivasa Aiyangar Avargal, B.A., B.E., Executive Engineer, Cuddapah division, is granted, with effect from the 4th June 1911 or date of relief, privilege leave for one month.

APPOINTMENT.

M.R.Ry Gandharvakate Rangaswami Ramaswami Aiyangar Avargal, B.A., B.E., Assistant Engineer, First Grade, Kurnool division, to officiate as Executive Engineer, Cuddapah division, during the absence of M.R.Ry. Krishna Srinivasa Aiyangar Avargal on privilege leave or until further orders.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Under the provisions of section 36 of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894 notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern that the Engineers of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, their assistants, servants and workmen are hereby authorised to exercise the powers conferred by section 4 (2) of the said Act so far as it may be necessary for the work of the construction of the Bobbili-Salur branch and Parvatipur-Singapur extension of the Vizianagram-Raipur Railway.

C. A. SMITH,
Secretary to Government, P.W.D.

Ootacamund, May 20, 1911.

CLOSING OF CANAL—GODAVARI CENTRAL DELTA.

In continuation of the notification, dated 13th October 1910, published in page 1667 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 25th October 1910, it is hereby notified that the main canal of the Godavari Central Delta, Godavari Eastern division, will be closed for navigation till the 30th June 1911 and that it will be reopened for navigation on 1st July 1911. Water for seed-beds will be let down on the 1st June or as soon after as found possible."

H. E. CLERK,
Joint Secy to Govt., P.W.D., Irrigation Branch.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Ootacamund, June 2, 1911.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1·44 acres in the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the Deputy Tahsildar's Office at Tittagudi, South Arcot district; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chidambaram, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chidambaram, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, mano or pramboke, with survey or puttah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	South Arcot district, Vriddhachalam taluk, Vallialpuram village.		acs.
Dry, No. 336 B ..	Venkatachala Mudali ..	North, No. 336 A-2, east, No. 340 B 1-A; south, No. 336 C; west, No. 335 A B	·32
Do. No. 336 C ..	Do. ..	North, No. 336 B, east, No. 340 B 1-A; south, No. 336 D; west, No. 335 B	·45
Do. No. 340-A 1 ..	Muthu Mudali, Tangavelu Mudali, mother and guardian, Vellammal	North, No. 331, east No. 340 B 2-A and 340 A-2; south, No. 340 B 1-A, west, No. 336 A-2.	·16
Do. No. 340-B 1-A.	Do. do.	North, No. 340 A-1, east, No. 340 B 1-B, south, No. 340 B 2-A, west, No. 336 A B C 1	21
Do. No. 340-B 1 A.	Muthu Mudali	North, No. 340 B 1-A, east, No. 340 B 2-B, south, No. 336 D, west, No. 336 C.	10
		Total ..	1 44

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 16 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for sinking a well for the Sub-Collector's bungalow and the Government inspection bungalow at Pennkonda; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Penukonda is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Divisional Officer, Penukonda, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pormabokc with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Anantapur district, Penukonda taluk, Penukonda village			
Government, dry ..	Hemaraji, Raja Bhavi Mallappa, Mugadu, and Nagoji Rao	North east, south and west, pitta land of Hemaraji.	ACRE ·16

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 08 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for digging a bodi from Sompalli channel; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsildar, Razole, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land proposed to be acquired is available in the Taluk office, Razole, for inspection during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pormabokc, with survey or puimash number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
Godavari District, Razole taluk, Sompalli village.			
Jeevitla, wet, Nos. 80-1 and 80-2 (a).	Devalla Atchamma	North, S. Nos. 78 and 80-1; east, S. Nos. 77-2, 78-1 & 2, 80 3 and 79, south, S. Nos. 80-2 and 83; west, S. Nos. 79-1 & 4, 81 and 82.	ACRE ·08

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 2·64 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the Coleroon conservancy purposes near Coleroon 'Left margin' E M. 66; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Deputy Collector is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Collector, Ariyalur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pormabokc, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
Trichinopoly district, Udayarpalliam taluk, No. 59, Karuppur village.			
Inam dry; S. F. No. 87-2	Veriyan Muthuyan	North, S F No 86, east S F No 87-1; south, Coleroon; west, No. 87-3.	ACS ·16
Govt Dry, No 87-3	Ponnuswami Ayyangar ..	North S F. No 86, east, S. F No 87-2, south, Coleroon; west, S.F. No. 87-4.	·48
Do No 87-5	Akasin Ammal	North, S F No. 86, east, S F No 87-4; south, Coleroon; west, S.F. No. 87-6	1 36
Do. No 87-6	Ponnuswami Modali	North, S. F. No. 86; east, S. F Na 87-5; south, Coleroon, west, S.F No. 87-7 & 8.	53
		Total ..	2 54

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1 68 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for being given in exchange for certain inam lands acquired for Periyakulam water-works; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsildar of Periyakulam is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land

Note.—A plan of the site is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Periyakulam and will be available for inspection at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Madura district, Periyakulam taluk, Thangarai village.		
			Acs.
Wet, S. No. 1748 C	R. Subba Naicken .. " ..	North, S. No. 1748 D; east, S. No. 1748 C; south, S. No. 1748 E; west, S. No. 1741.	10
Do. No. 1748 D	R. Subbaramaiah Aiyar ..	North, S. No. 1749; east, S. No. 1746; south, S. No. 1748 D; west S. No. 1741.	·32
Do. No. 1749	Pichu Aiyar, pattadar, Sundaraswami Aiyar and P. K. Subramania Aiyar, mesnjars.	North, S. Nos. 1740 B and 1750 A; east, S. No. 1755; south, S. No. 1748 D; west, S. No. 1741.	1 16
		Total ..	1 48

C. A. SMITH,
Secretary to Government, P.W.D.

Ootacamund, June 1, 1911.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·6 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for constructing a rain gauge pillar at Chinnakoor, Podili division, for Pulikonda project, and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Deputy Collector, Kandukur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the Deputy Collector's office, Kandukur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Nellore district, Podili taluk, Chinnakoor village.		
			Acres.
Dry, unassl, waste ..	Maharaja of Venkatagiri ..	North, east, south and west, zamindari lands ..	6

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 6 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for constructing rain gauge pillar at Pallipalli, Kanigiri taluk, for Nagad Reservoir project; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Deputy Collector, Kandukur division, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Collector, Kandukur division, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Nellore district, Kanigiri taluk, Pallipalli village.		
			Acres.
Kattubadi inam, dry, occupied (Peramma chavu).	Chivakonda Venkatapathi ..	North, Peramma chavu, east, Jannamma chavu; south and west, Peramma chavu.	6

Ootacamund, June 2, 1911.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 26 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for improving the right margin of the Sandanveri channel; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsildar of Papanasam is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Papanasam and it may be had for inspection at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up
	Tanjore district, Papanasam taluk, No. 44, Viravanganallur village.		ACRE.
Survey, field No. 344	215 Ismalsa Rowthar	North, Kulathur channal S F. No. 347, east, Sandanvari S F. No 346; south, S F No 315-A (west); west, S.F No. 343 (west).	17
Do. No. 315 A.	Kalipermmal Pathan and Ahmad ..	North, No. 344, east, No 346; south, No 312 B; west, No. 312.	10
Do. No. 315 B.	Ratnasami Alibandan, minor pattadar No. 218, guardian Tulsi Ammal; Sevasami Kalingarayan of Valaiyur, present enjoyer.	North, No. 315 A, east, No. 346, south, No 315 C, west, No 316.	·08
Do. No. 315 C.	(20 Ramanuda Aiyar) Velayuda Elangovandan, present purchaser.	North, No 315-B, east, No. 346; south, No. 314 B, west, No. 316	05
Do. No. 314 B	136 Vena Pillai	North, No. 315 C; east, Sandanvari in survey field No 42 of Valaiyur, south, No. 314 A, west No 312 A.	04
Do. No. 314 A.	183 Ramaswmi and C. S. Sambasiva Aiyar.	North No 314 B, east, Sandanvari, south, No. 301; west, No 313 A	15
Do. No. 301 ..	209 Ayyathurai Odayan	North, No. 314 A, east Sandanvari; south, No 299 A; west, No. 302 C.	11
Do. No. 299 ..	Kaliaperumal Pathan	North, No 301; east, Sandanvari; south No 298, west, No. 300	07
Do. No. 298 ..	Alagu Pillai	North, No. 299; east, Sandanvari; south, Kulathur; west, No 297.	·14
		Total ..	96

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·02 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for providing means of irrigation to S No 11 of Tandalai village, Nilakottai taluk; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsildar of Nilakottai is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land

2. A plan of the land is available in the Taluk office, Nilakottai, for inspection at any time during the office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Madura district, Nilakottai taluk, Tandalai village.		ACRE
Dry to wet, No. 8-B.	Periya Arya Moopan ..	North, S No. 8 A; east, S. No. 6, south, S. No. 8 B portion, west, S No. 10.	02

Ootacamund, June 1, 1911.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·8 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a constructing rain gauge pillar at Chendrasekharapuram of Moyar project; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Deputy Collector, Kandukur division, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the Deputy Collector's office, Kandukur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puimash number	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up
	Nellore district, Kanigiri taluk, Chendrasekharapuram village.		ACRE.
Zamindari, unassessed, waste, S. No. 296 A.	Raja of Kalahasti	North, east, south and west, S. No 296 A	·8

C. FEDDIE,
Ag. Under Secy. to Govt., P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

LIST OF PAPERS PLACED AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE PRESS

The following list of papers, placed at the disposal of the Press between the 30th May and 5th June 1911, is published for general information :—

No. in the list.	Department.	G.O No. and date.	Subject.
		1911.	
1	Judicial	No. 815, May 26.	Accepting the proposals of the Inspector-General of Police for the creation of the Kumbakonam town circle and directing the publication in the *Fort St George Gazette* of a notification giving effect to a redistribution of police stations in the Tanjore District consequent on the formation of the circle.
2	Do	No. 818, May 26.	Directing the publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of a notification transferring certain villages from the registration sub-districts of Uttamalur and Maduranthakam to that of Chingleput in the Madras-Chingleput district. [2 a.]
3	Do.	No. 836, May 22.	Directing publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of a notification for the distribution of police stations in the Cuddapah district consequent on the formation of the Rayachoti circle. [1 a.]
4	Financial	No. 262, May 23.	Sanctioning the grant of compensation for decrease of food to all whole-time servants of Government on civil establishments whose pay does not exceed Rs 30 per mensem and to State pleaders up to the end of May 1911 in the districts of Ganjam, Madras, South Arcot, Kurnool, Tinnevelly, Malabar, South Canara and the Nilgiris, and permitting heads of departments and officers in these districts to pass the pay of the recruits falling within the scope of G O., No. 412, Financial, dated 8th October 1910, up to an amount not exceeding that of the grain compensation allowance which would be admissible to them had they been whole-time pensionable servants.
5	Revenue	No. 1469, May 17.	Sanctioning the expenditure of Rs. 1,000 for experiments in artificial manures in the Kistna district. [1 a.]
6	Local and Municipal.	No. 643 L., May 3	Acts and Rules.—Approving the proposal of the Surgeon-General to revise paragraphs 1236 and 1237 of the Civil Medical Code regarding the sanitary measures to be adopted on the approach of cholera. [1 a.]
7	Do.	No. 650 L., May 11	Grant.—Sanctioning — to an aggregate amount of Rs 3,23,360 from provincial funds to certain municipal councils and district boards for the year 1911-1912 for expenditure on the construction or improvement of buildings for medical institutions. [1a.]
8	Do.	Nos. 643, 644 L., May 13.	Boards.—Confirming certain alterations in schedule I to the rules framed under sub-section (1) of section 14c of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884 for the conduct of elections of members of certain taluk boards in the Kistna district and ordering the publication of the necessary notification in the Fort St. George and Kistna District Gazettes. [1 a.]
9	Do	Nos. 631, 632 L., May 17	Acts and Rules.—Confirming, with remarks, certain alterations in schedule I to the rules framed under section 14c (1) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, for the conduct of elections of members of taluk boards so far as it relates to the Tindivanam Taluk Board in the South Arcot district and ordering the publication of the necessary notification in the Fort St. George and the South Arcot District Gazettes. [1 a.]
10	Do.	Nos. 635, 636 L., May 15.	Boards.—Confirming certain alterations in schedule I to the rules framed under section 14I (1) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, for the conduct of elections of members of taluk—and ordering the publication of the necessary notification in the Fort St. George and the Nellore District Gazettes. [1 a.]
11	Do.	No. 727 L., May 16.	Union.—Approving the proposal of the Chidambaram Taluk Board and the South Arcot District Board to exclude the purchasi of Bhuvanagiri from the Bhuvanagiri — and ordering the publication of the necessary notification in the Fort St. George and the South Arcot District Gazettes. [1 a.]
12	Do.	Nos 717, 718 L., May 12	Acts and Rules.—Confirming certain alterations in schedule I to the rules framed under sub-section (1) of section 14F of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, for the conduct of elections of members of taluk boards in the Vizagapatam district and ordering the publication of the necessary notification in the Fort St. George and Vizagapatam District Gazettes. [2 a.]
13	Do.	No. 723 L., May 23	Union.—Approving the proposal of the Kurnool District Board in constituting the villages of Bhoma into a — with effect from 1st July 1911 and ordering the publication of the necessary notification in the Fort St. George and the Kurnool District Gazettes. [1 a.]

N.B.—A copy of any of the foregoing papers can be obtained, on payment of the price noted against each, on application to the Superintendent Government Press, Madras

H. A. STUART,
Ac. Chief Secretary.

MADRAS : PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 23.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 6, 1911. [Price, 2 annas.

Part I-A.—Local and Municipal Department.

APPOINTMENTS.

Octacamund, June 2, 1911.

No. 900.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. Poolla Venkanna Pantulu Garu to be a member of the Koraput District Board.

No. 901.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. Avula Balayyagari Krishna Reddi Garu to be a member of the Cuddapah District Board.

No. 902.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 20 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the revenue divisional Officer, Madura, to be Vice-President of the Madura District Board.

No. 903.—Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Vijayapala Vrishabhanatha Nayanar Avargal has been duly elected as a member of the Cuddalore Taluk Board in the district of South Arcot.

No. 904.—In exercise of the power vested in him by rule 21 (iii) of the rules for the conduct of elections of members of taluk boards, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Rev. Samuel Nadar Nallatambi Bodagar as a member of the Taluk Board of Usilampatti in the district of Madura.

No. 905.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. Palaganatam Ramaswami Aiyar Rangaswami Aiyar Avergal to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Kodaikanal.

No. 906.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Lewis Edwin Martin to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Ootacamund.

No. 907.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Major Edmund Morris Illingtee, I.M.S., to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Vizagapatam.

No. 908.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. Garumarti Mudaliyar Venkatachala Mudaliyar Appanna Mudaliyar Avargal to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Conjeveram.

No. 909.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Lionel Dee to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Nandyal.

No. 910.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Moses Paul Samuel to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Negapatam.

No. 911.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Rev. Cachano Camillo Barreto to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Negapatam.

No. 912.—Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, M.R.Ry. B. Rama Rao Avargal has been duly elected as a municipal councillor of the municipality of Ootacamund.

No. 913.—Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, M.R.Ry. Marugoppa Chettiyar Tirukkamu Chettiyar Avergal has been duly elected as a municipal councillor of the municipality of Conjeveram.

NOTIFICATIONS BY PRESIDENTS OF DISTRICT BOARDS.

No. 914.—Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Saraswati Satchidananda Sastriyar Avargal, Kallari Shaik Hussain Sahib Bahadur and M.R.Ry. Annamalai Vadamangar Arunachala Mudaliar Avargal have been appointed, by election, as members of the North Arcot District Board by the Cheyar Taluk Board.

No. 915.—Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Vengayil Kunhi Raman Nayanar Avargal (Junior) has been appointed, by election, as a member of the Malabar District Board by the Tellicherry Taluk Board.

No. 916.—Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Kasturi Rangaiyar Venkatasubba Aiyar Avargal, M.R.Ry. Aiyampalaiyam Pallaparam Thandavaraya Pillai Avargal and M.R.Ry. Ayyapalaiyam Venkatramana Aiyar Rangaiyar Avargal have been appointed, by election, as members of the Trichinopoly District Board by the Namakkal Taluk Board.

No. 917.—Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. V. Chokkalingam Pillai Avargal, has been appointed, by election, as a member of the South Arcot District Board by the Tindivanam Taluk Board.

No. 918.—Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Marudai Velayudam Pillai Nelliyappa Pillai Avargal has been appointed, by election, as a member of the Coimbatore District Board by the Coimbatore Taluk Board.

No. 919.—Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, Malang Lal Baloha Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E., M.R.Ry. N. Sivarambhat Garu have been appointed, by election, as members of the Bellary District Board by the Rayadrug Taluk Board.

No. 920.—Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Rambhotla Somasekhara Rao Garu has been appointed, by election, as a member of the Godavari District Board by the Rajahmundry Taluk Board.

No. 921.—Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Venkatatatachariyar Rangaswami Thatachariyar Avargal and the Tahsildar of Karur have been appointed, by election, as members of the Trichinopoly District Board by the Karur Taluk Board.

No. 922.—Under section 20 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Marudai Velayudam Pillai Nelliyappa Pillai Avargal has been appointed, by election, as Vice-President of the Coimbatore Taluk Board.

No. 923.—Under section 20 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Kasturi Rangaiyar Venkatasubba Aiyar Avargal has been appointed, by election, as Vice-President of the Namakkal Taluk Board.

No. 924.—Under section 20 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. S. T. Ponnambalanatha Mudaliyar Avargal has been appointed, by election, as Vice-President of the Tuticorin Taluk Board.

No. 925.—Under section 20 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Pillaipalaiyam Tirurengadattuyangar Rangaswami Aiyangar Avargal has been appointed, by election, as Vice-President of the Karur Taluk Board.

No. 926.—The President, District Board, Nellore, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby appoints M.R.Ry. Bebale Sundararami Reddi Garu to be a member of the Kavali Taluk Board.

No. 927.—The President, District Board, Cuddapah, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby appoints M.R.Ry. Singa Reddi Obul Reddi Garu to be a member of the Rayachoti Taluk Board.

No. 928.—The President, District Board, Cuddapah, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby re-appoints M.R.Ry. Rayachoti Narayana Rao Garu, C.I.E., to be a member of the Cuddapah Taluk Board.

No. 929.—The President, District Board, Malabar, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby re-appoints M.R.Ry. Kizhakke Kovilagath Thiruvirarayan Raja Avargal to be a member of the Melappuram Taluk Board.

ERRATUM.

In line 2 of notification No. 694, published at page 300 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 2nd May 1911, *for* "re-appoints" *read* "appoints".

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 930.—Under sub-clause (ii) of clause (*a*) of sub-section (1) of section 250 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, and in modification of the distribution of the elective seats now in force in the Trichinopoly municipality, the Governor in Council hereby directs that the elective seats on the municipal council of Trichinopoly shall be redistributed as follows:—

Wards.	Number of elected councillors for each ward.
First ward	1
Second ward	1
Third ward	2
Fourth ward	2
Fifth ward	2
Sixth ward	3
Seventh ward	1
Eighth ward	2
Total ..	14

No. 931.—Under sub-section (i) of section 144 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following alterations in schedule I to the rules framed for the conduct of elections of members of taluk boards and published under notification No. 497 at pages 200—308 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 13th April 1909:—

District.	Taluk board.	Number of electoral circle.	Specification of area included in the electoral circle.	Number of members to be elected by each circle.	Landed property qualification for the taluk board specified in column 2.
1	2	3	4	5	6
			For		Rs.
Nellore	Nellore	1	Nellore and Indukurpet firkas	1	100
		2	Kovur and Buchireddipalem firkas	1	
		3	Allur firka	1	
		4	Kavali firka	1	
	Kavali	5	Gattupalli and Bitragunta firkas	1	
		6	Gudur and Chagamu firkas	1	
		7	Kota and Sitharichetla firkas	1	100
	Gudur	8	Muthukur and Kanupur firkas	1	
		9	Podalakur and Dachur firkas	1	
		10	Venkatagiri division	1	
		11	Sullurpet division	1	
			Substitute		
Nellore	Nellore	1	Nellore firka	1	100
		2	Indukurpeta firka	1	
		3	Muthukur firka	1	
		4	Kanupur firka	1	
	Kavali	1	Kovur firka	1	100
		2	Buchireddipalem firka	1	
		3	Allur firka	1	
		4	Kavali firka	1	
		5	Bitragunta and Gattupalli firkas	1	
	Gudur	1	Gudur firka	1	100
		2	Kota and Sitharichetla firkas	1	
		3	Chagamu firka	1	
		4	Podalakur and Dachur firkas	1	
		5	Venkatagiri division	1	
		6	Sullurpet division	1	

No. 932.—Under sub-section (i) of section 144 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following alterations in schedule I to the rules framed for the conduct of elections of members of taluk boards and published under notification No. 497 at pages 200—308 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 13th April 1909:—

District.	Taluk board	Number of electoral circle.	Specification of area included in the electoral circle.	Number of members to be elected by each circle.	Landed property qualification for the taluk board specified in column 2.
1	2	3	4	5	6
			For		Rs.
South Arcot.	Tindivanam	1	Tindivanam and Rattanai firkas	1	100
		2	Brahmadesam and Pattaiyattur firkas	1	
		3	Gingee, Sathambadi and Vadamarudur firkas	1	
		4	Ammoyar and Vikravandi firkas	1	
		5	Villupuram firka	1	
		6	Valavanur and Vanur firkas	1	
		7	Tiruvennainallur and Panruttiyar firkas	1	
		8	Cheagam and Tandrampet firkas	1	
			Substitute		
South Arcot.	Tindivanam	1	Tindivanam and Vadamarudur firkas	1	100
		2	Perumbakkam and Marakanam firkas	1	
		3	Gingee and Melmalayanur firkas	1	
		4	Kanainallur and Vallam firkas	1	
		5	Kanjanur and Vikravandi firkas	1	
		6	Villupuram firka	1	
		7	Valavanur and Vanur firkas	1	

No. 933.— BUDGET

STATEMENT showing the ESTIMATED INCOME of the DISTRICT

Name of District.	Serial number.	Name of taluk.	Opening balance.	Tax on arts.	Tax on handicrafts.	Tax on lands.	Water and drainage tax on buildings and lands.	Tax on vehicles.	Tax on animals.	Tax on crafts.	Tax on professions, trades and callings and miscellaneous.	Tolls.	Profits from ferries under System Acts.	Rent of lands, buildings, etc., and sale-proceeds of lands, etc.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Anantapur	1	Anantapur ..	1,010	1,700	4,00	350	..	150	400	600	..	1,900	..	300
2. Bellary	2	Adoni ..	9,870	4,000	14,500	220	10,450	140	1,200	1,600	..	6,700	100	1,510
	3	Bellary ..	23,000	7,000	31,000	230	..	1,200	1,500	3,050	..	7,050	150	2,150
3. Chingleput	4	Chingleput ..	1,270	1,150	5,000	530	..	650	500	600	..	3,000	..	370
	5	Conjeeveram ..	220	3,900	23,600	2,300	15,000	425	1,700	3,900	..	5,800	120	590
4. Chittoor	6	Tirupati ..	7,500	1,400	6,200	300	5,300	400	670	1,050	..	1,550	10	280
5. Coimbatore	7	Coimbatore ..	4,850	9,400	61,600	2,800	..	2,600	2,670	2,500	..	15,500	100	2,500
	8	Erode ..	5,020	1,700	2,300	1,200	..	420	1,200	1,200	..	6,770	50	6,150
6. Cuddapah	9	Cuddapah ..	5,023	3,400	9,800	1,000	7,700	550	850	1,800	..	5,800	100	310
	10	Rayachoti ..	4,598	3,200	15,000	800	14,120	150	1,600	1,900	..	11,000	..	180
7. Ganjam	11	Chatrapur ..	16,200	1,000	5,250	1,000	..	1,200	950	1,370	..	9,500	50	120
	12	Parlakimedi ..	9,800	800	8,200	250	..	250	1,100	1,300	..	2,830	40	840
8. Godavari	13	Cocanada ..	2,100	7,200	28,000	900	22,880	1,800	1,350	2,850	..	14,000	350	2,000
	14	Peddapuram ..	37,120	6,000	24,000	1,400	..	1,200	1,300	2,400	..	14,300	100	2,370
	15	Ramachandrapuram ..	11,210	6,000	22,200	1,000	14,100	1,150	1,750	3,000	..	17,000	150	6,000
9. Guntur	16	Ongole ..	12,780	1,000	6,400	250	2,140	250	900	1,850	..	1,800	100	6,240
	17	Tenali ..	4,610	1,540	8,200	6,700	..	350	850	2,200	..	8,070	90	190
10. Kistna	18	Bezwada ..	47,040	8,200	18,710	1,500	20,200	500	1,000	2,510	..	13,170	1,000	11,430
	19	Ellore ..	9,610	4,200	16,100	500	..	500	2,100	3,500	..	12,000	100	190
	20	Masulipatam ..	6,210	5,500	19,000	1,500	5,000	1,800	1,950	2,370	..	10,500	100	710
11. Kurnool	21	Kurnool ..	3,620	4,500	12,300	650	8,250	650	1,400	1,850	..	7,100	110	340
	22	Nandyal ..	6,070	1,300	6,900	5,500	..	300	1,100	1,800	..	6,000	150	170
	23	Yemmiganur ..	2,570	1,900	10,600	1,100	6,500	900	1,300	2,030	..	11,500	100	1,700
12. Madura	24	Kodaikanal ..	10,980	600	5,240	710	3,100	250	350	80	2,900	500	10	100
	25	Madura ..	28,560	11,200	53,000	7,000	66,500	4,300	3,000	6,500	..	29,640	200	9,240
	26	Palni ..	3,830	1,100	6,700	200	..	200	820	1,150	..	4,000	..	190
	27	Periyakulam ..	4,510	750	8,300	500	6,850	340	1,000	1,050	..	7,000	50	640
	28	Dindigul ..	10,400	7,800	39,500	12,000	..	2,000	2,100	3,300	..	4,000	600	1,000
	29	Cumbum ..	2,430	6,000	41,000	3,200	..	750	210	640	..	1,010	250	250
13. Malabar	30	Cochin ..	4,200	3,200	12,000	2,400	..	300	100	300	..	100	4,000	700
	31	Palghat ..	10,400	3,800	17,500	6,200	..	850	2,300	2,350	..	11,000	150	570
	32	Tellicherry ..	13,670	4,500	18,400	2,850	2,300	180	510	340	..	3,000	120	1,120
14. Nellore	33	Nellore ..	11,300	8,250	19,020	1,850	18,080	1,720	1,850	3,010	..	4,600	50	410
15. Nilgiris, The	34	Coonoor ..	18,050	1,500	15,000	1,100	18,000	1,300	1,000	300	2,000	..	50	2,550
	35	Ootacamund ..	10,800	6,000	51,100	4,000	47,000	4,500	4,500	1,000	1,200	..	50	4,500
	36	Gudalur ..	2,500	2,410	6,650	710	9,850	930	750	1,120	..	2,400	100	370
	37	Pattapattu ..	6,750	1,250	7,400	200	..	140	500	1,000	..	4,820	450	450
16. North Arcot	38	Tirupattur ..	6,300	1,600	5,200	950	..	800	850	1,100	..	6,000	20	1,170
	39	Vaniyambadi ..	4,020	1,100	11,500	1,050	..	150	410	700	..	2,000	50	300
	40	Vellore ..	10,530	6,000	19,500	2,400	16,000	900	1,200	2,010	..	7,500	100	1,000
	41	Wallajah ..	6,200	1,100	3,300	150	..	210	430	530	..	2,040	..	300
17. Nowgong	42	Nowgong ..	3,500	1,400	5,200	400	..	850	1,550	950	..	4,070	60	700
18. Salem	43	Salem ..	12,520	6,270	37,110	1,840	24,400	2,000	2,500	4,200	..	11,200	100	3,730
19. South Arcot	44	Chidambaram ..	12,200	2,500	11,700	650	..	900	1,300	1,300	..	5,000	50	270
	45	Cuddalore ..	6,020	5,700	12,210	6,410	..	2,640	2,900	2,750	..	20,000	100	1,420
20. South Canara	46	Mangalore ..	6,200	5,700	29,200	7,200	..	1,750	1,900	1,200	..	3,000	200	2,360
	47	Kundapur ..	2,500	2,100	20,500	2,600	2,400	3,300	2,700	2,210	..	10,200	620	3,000
	48	Manjeshwar ..	3,200	2,500	8,500	1,400	..	950	2,600	1,050	..	8,430	30	1,270
21. Tanjore	49	Mayavaram ..	4,970	9,850	13,600	1,650	..	1,000	1,020	1,170	..	6,000	..	1,200
	50	Negapatam ..	18,500	9,010	24,510	1,100	..	1,300	1,310	1,600	..	8,120	1,000	2,150
	51	Tanjore ..	6,670	5,610	29,330	3,000	42,430	2,280	2,670	3,510	..	24,000	200	4,840
22. Tinnevelly	52	Palamcottah ..	6,670	9,010	16,310	1,050	..	3,200	2,500	4,050	..	12,700	50	540
	53	Tinnevelly ..	23,140	6,000	28,600	1,300	..	2,700	2,700	2,340	..	11,470	200	920
	54	Tuticorin ..	9,200	9,020	28,000	1,900	..	1,170	1,470	1,780	..	14,180	50	920
23. Trichinopoly	55	Karur ..	1,400	1,200	7,000	1,200	..	300	800	1,350	..	6,400	800	6,350
	56	Perambalur ..	6,400	1,000	10,700	4,300	4,650	1,720	1,400	1,250	..	1,200	..	1,400
	57	Trichinopoly ..	22,000	11,000	65,000	5,000	42,000	4,300	4,100	5,050	..	20,350	200	6,250
24. Vizagapatam	58	Anakapalle ..	3,710	1,470	4,340	4,810	..	50	450	800	..	2,240	50	810
	59	Bimlipatam ..	1,050	1,850	8,750	200	..	920	250	310	..	4,350	..	300
	60	Vizagapatam ..	14,810	4,310	24,520	820	20,000	1,740	1,500	850	..	7,840	550	2,420
	61	Vizianagram ..	2,560	6,000	12,500	250	..	1,000	2,150	6,000	..	3,330	150	2,550
		Total ..	6,27,200	2,40,200	11,23,020	1,86,810	4,80,000	72,540	95,900	1,21,400	11,000	2,01,100	14,290	1,16,670

ESTIMATE

MUNICIPALITIES of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY for the year 1911-12.

RECEIPTS.

Conservancy receipts.	Fees and revenue from sale of municipal institutions.	Fees and revenue from medical institutions.	Income from markets and slaughter-houses.	Licence fees.	Other fees.	Fines under municipal and other Acts.	Interest on investments and premium on loans.	Grants and contributions from Government towards the pay of medical relief.	Grants, etc., for educational purposes.	Grants, etc., from local funds.	Grants, etc., from other bodies.	Recoveries for services to private individuals	Miscellaneous.	Loans.	Half proceeds of Government share of fines, forfeitures and confiscations under Acts and amount on account of Assessments.	Advances recovered.	Total.
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
700	6,000	200	950	950	50	130	..	0	6,000	1,000	..	545	..	..	..	..	61,340
2,700	2,400	110	4,300	1,200	1,200	600	..	140	..	633	..	2,050	60	..	..	..	45,438
80	7,110	130	6,000	2,500	2,200	3,000	90	130	6,000	1,200	225	4,100	10,200	60,000	350	1,32,729
300	20	270	150	200	100	340	670	20	..	2,500	..	700	10	..	..	..	15,050
6,000	70	50	4,700	2,400	..	800	..	100	200	1,400	350	2,850	200	..	300	2,010	56,440
200	45	25	1,250	500	..	900	..	90	..	..	4,500	1,200	80	..	..	..	31,940
1,350	250	200	5,500	1,050	..	320	..	140	1,000	6,700	..	5,650	280	..	..	..	3,02,620
400	420	350	2,400	1,200	..	200	..	130	100	2,140	..	1,200	60	..	..	10	30 820
6,000	7,300	120	4,500	900	220	500	330	40	6,500	6,000	..	1,320	170	....	1,500	..	65,710
52	..	250	1,000	800	220	450	70	30	..	2,000	..	1,000	110	..	..	..	60,000
100	11,000	210	3,240	500	380	200	70	450	110	900	..	1,970	20	..	..	..	60 200
10	350	610	600	320	130	100	..	130	240	1,200	600	330	10	..	..	..	30,880
80	1,000	250	19,[illegible]	6,000	970	1,150	..	70	..	4,000	..	7,100	120	..	..	..	1,13,210
500	3,250	630	7,600	1,300	700	1,000	130	170	..	3,200	..	6,450	190	15,000	..	..	1,91 010
2,000	10	270	3,500	1,900	73	1,000	104	200	..	6,000	..	6,400	100	..	..	..	1,06,050
100	100	140	470	400	97	240	..	100	1,220	4,000	..	800	20	..	..	..	67,210
..	..	20	1,000	250	54	200	..	70	..	2,210	..	450	120	..	..	..	37,200
62	150	110	3,630	1,900	1,100	1,110	..	120	1,000	6,650	..	2,800	100	..	..	50	2,21,240
300	..	180	4,000	2,300	60	1,000	..	120	..	3,250	..	2,350	200	..	..	50	81,820
1,400	..	270	10,720	2000	1,27	1,000	..	40	1,100	4,010	..	1,200	100	..	..	50	81,860
9 200	7,100	270	6,000	1,300	73	210	220	..	1,500	3,750	..	4,021	150	..	..	50	80,110
900	250	110	1,250	700	100	500	..	110	80	2,000	..	800	60	..	..	50	46,310
80	4,800	320	2,100	700	70	410	..	140	130	2,000	..	2,200	100	..	2,000	11,220	80,060
12	..	450	1,050	300	50	100	..	10	120	..	..	1,150	60	42,700	..	10	73,440
10,100	200	950	27,100	12,000	33	2,000	2,000	780	2,700	6,000	..	12,000	930	..	1,000	..	3,58,700
552	150	20	700	600	30	900	..	100	2,000	1,000	..	2,500	970	..	..	..	32,410
300	..	70	1,700	200	50	700	..	40	..	700	..	1,500	10	..	..	..	33,310
220	450	500	4,000	5,000	710	970	120	150	140	4,000	..	4,500	100	..	..	50	1,01,210
90	6,110	130	1,200	950	..	500	80	90	6,410	1,000	..	2,270	110	..	..	50	40,020
80	..	150	1,150	600	60	500	630	60	10	..	..	1,000	60	..	100	..	42,210
900	24,030	450	3,900	1,400	74	370	..	150	..	2,700	..	2,500	120	..	..	..	72,170
112	16,200	250	1,000	1,100	90	300	400	60	6,000	2,000	600	6,610	50	..	..	100	70,660
330	150	700	1,750	950	67	800	420	240	6,010	5,500	..	9,500	200	..	12,100	..	90,850
482	..	..	20,000	600	700	200	..	60	2,510	1,100	200	6,000	60	..	..	..	94,400
250	1,200	..	25,000	1,000	1,37	800	..	..	16-000	..	..	9,100	200	..	8,450	..	2,60,360
400	1,240	60	3,850	300	90	500	..	40	600	450	..	900	1,100	..	..	..	34,110
160	3,500	100	1,700	900	60	800	..	110	2,000	1,070	..	6,650	190	..	..	..	33,220
900	1,500	50	4,250	800	60	500	..	100	..	1,000	170	1,350	170	..	..	..	35,190
50	210	60	3,300	700	70	430	..	40	..	900	..	1,500	60	..	..	..	30,750
3,000	1,800	200	12,700	1,700	560	930	190	50	6,700	1,300	..	3,800	920	..	..	..	1,04,840
700	6,000	53	700	600	60	960	..	90	900	900	..	600	30	..	..	..	22,540
100	50	100	..	550	230	760	240	80	700	1,070	..	900	400	3,010	..	..	30,240
500	20,000	520	4,100	1,800	2,970	1,820	200	120	..	4,070	..	3,000	100	10,000	..	..	1,80,320
500	..	80	1,000	1,000	60	450	..	80	..	2,000	..	3,000	840	..	..	..	45,010
4,150	900	100	4,230	1,220	750	2,400	810	250	850	890	..	4,150	300	..	..	..	90,180
50	820	610	3,300	2,300	730	500	220	100	..	1,500	..	4,010	240	..	..	..	71,420
1,500	..	750	9,400	4,750	610	2,500	870	240	..	3,600	90	10,900	440	..	840	..	1,25,630
150	60	100	2,250	800	220	800	950	130	..	1,010	..	1,500	200	..	..	..	39,850
200	13,400	150	1,500	1,400	200	1,000	..	80	..	600	..	6,850	10	..	..	..	60 210
500	..	300	10,100	2,000	240	2,500	..	120	..	1,400	710	11,050	4,940	..	..	600	1,15,980
9,250	60	70	15,100	1,800	2,24	1,500	100	60	..	..	..	5,840	450	25,000	..	..	1,40,730
3,000	20	240	4,220	900	120	600	2,300	90	..	1,900	..	4,100	150	..	..	..	66,610
1,700	..	150	6,000	1,800	160	1,270	860	100	..	1,400	650	7,000	120	..	..	10,000	1,10,240
150	..	280	900	1,600	170	2,270	120	180	..	1,200	..	4,100	820	..	..	650	67,040
1 400	12,400	60	1,300	500	610	150	..	130	30	820	..	1,200	60	..	..	..	50,240
4,000	..	100	920	1,100	100	700	1,010	90	..	1,270	100	2,000	30	..	..	..	49,300
10,500	100	650	61,700	3,100	13,000	3,540	2,670	120	6,980	5,400	5,500	9,700	400	..	600	..	9,91,210
100	1,000	120	1,100	200	1,200	200	..	50	..	500	..	620	60	..	..	..	32,240
100	1,100	750	100	500	1,020	120	60	60	..	800	..	620	20	..	..	..	19 050
50	60	..	2,000	800	200	250	500	..	60	100	..	2,370	190	..	..	..	20,110
700	60	130	1,010	1,450	140	950	100	40	..	500	..	3,780	800	..	..	100	53,100
61,572	1,74,040	13,940	3,08,240	90,900	40,920	58,590	18,030	7,040	81,540	1,03,540	14,550	2,05,030	28,010	2,02,700	30,360	23,210	50,10,103

STATEMENT shewing the ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE of the DISTRICT

Name of district	Serial Number.	Name of municipality.	Grant I.								Grant II	Grant III.		
			Communications.	Buildings.	Drainage.	Water-supply.	Miscellaneous public improvements.	Establishment.	Tools and plant and other stores.	Contributions	Education.	Hospitals and dispensaries—Cost of medical relief (whether paid by Government or by local authorities)	Hospitals and dispensaries—Other charges.	Contributions.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Anantapur	1	Anantapur ..	4,500	100	..	100	..	920	20	..	11,050	420	2,850	40
2. Bellary	2	Adoni ..	3,500	6,285	500	3,520	50	490	100	20	3,340	2,740	3,160	70
	3	Bellary ..	6,000	2,000	1,500	3,360	30,000	940	200	250	10,150	7,560	6,020	320
3. Chingleput	4	Changlepat ..	1,600	800	240	200	..	220	10	..	1,220	480	4,000	25
	5	Conjeveram ..	5,850	4,420	400	14,858	..	430	..	800	4,460	2,600	5,010	60
4. Chittoor	6	Tirupati ..	2,100	2,100	550	5,220	..	230	50	..	2,360	1,500	2,020	30
5. Coimbatore	7	Coimbatore ..	10,000	2,000	3,410	3,100	5,000	1,160	200	..	7,900	6,700	11,840	120
	8	Erode ..	3,000	2,350	1,230	300	..	290	40	..	3,580	3,100	3,270	70
6. Cuddapah	9	Cuddapah ..	3,000	3,000	300	3,960	..	..	..	250	14,300	1,100	6,060	20
7. Janjhar	10	Berhampur ..	5,000	3,500	100	420	..	410	600	..	6,980	1,500	5,220	80
	11	Chicacole ..	2,000	800	70	230	11,400	400	50	..	13,300	2,620	2,140	50
	12	Parvatimedi ..	2,300	1,720	650	410	100	580	30	..	2,210	3,600	2,220	10
8 Gódávari	13	Cocanada ..	6,300	3,850	1,600	11,340	100	1,670	100	2,570	9,600	1,400	10,750	100
	14	Rajahmundry ..	12,040	6,000	200	1,510	19,600	1,120	280	1,800	8,730	1,620	8,100	270
	15	Guntur ..	11,000	6,700	1,000	9,019	300	1,380	300	..	6,490	1,830	17,300	100
9. Guntur	16	Ongole ..	2,200	1,300	650	200	..	240	60	..	1,210	2,100	4,450	70
	17	Tenali ..	5,000	6,000	..	..	..	710	200	..	1,300	1,350	2,000	30
	18	Bezwada ..	10,000	11,000	2,100	17,200	600	1,170	160	200	3,850	2,400	4,780	100
10. Kistna ..	19	Ellore ..	15,000	2,200	100	600	500	1,410	180	..	4,500	3,420	4,170	80
	20	Masulipatam ..	10,000	3,000	500	2,400	1,500	1,220	140	1,360	8,320	970	9,220	130
11. Kurnool	21	Kurnool ..	6,100	6,500	100	6,270	..	810	60	950	10 200	2,300	6,220	100
	22	Nandyal ..	4,300	6,650	770	100	..	510	50	..	3,920	2,270	4,440	80
	23	Dindigul ..	3,000	6,000	610	4,150	..	1,180	80	200	8 000	2,040	4,190	100
	24	Pedukkal ..	5,450	1,350	310	30	30	990	100	..	950	7,000	80	100
12 Madura	25	Madura ..	02 000	2,300	14,040	67,630	..	6,220	15,000	310	14,990	2,100	01,660	6,000
	26	Palni ..	2 200	400	..	120	..	422	30	..	2,620	1,600	1,820	60
	27	Paryakulam ..	2 200	600	..	240	..	240	60	..	1,960	960	1,000	40
	28	Calicut ..	14 300	2,600	250	500	100	810	100	..	8,370	2,960	11,220	270
	29	Cannanore ..	1,500	1,200	150	150	..	700	..	..	13,100	1,200	4,470	70
13. Malabar	30	Cochin ..	3,500	1,200	750	50	..	300	10	..	2,010	1,050	5,020	70
	31	Palghat ..	2,200	2,020	940	820	..	540	80	..	38,800	2,100	2,250	60
	32	Tellicherry ..	3,500	1,810	1,000	150	12,200	500	80	..	22,100	800	6,100	70
14. Nellore	33	Nellore ..	6,000	2,000	1,200	27,720	..	960	10	200	4,270	1,810	10,470	650
15. Nilgiris, The	34	Coonoor ..	10,000	8,000	1,000	2,770	..	1,100	80	..	2,110	1,000	7,120	100
	35	Ootacamund ..	60,000	13,150	10,000	37,030	1,000	2,930	1,000	100	9,640	..	1,020	370
	36	Gudalúr ..	1,300	1,200	150	1,850	80	870	60	150	3,510	840	1,010	60
	37	Tiruppattúr ..	2,400	600	..	220	..	620	20	..	9,000	2,100	2,200	10
16. North Arcot	38	Tiruvannamalai ..	4,500	3,000	..	330	..	440	200	..	3,400	2,100	1,770	20
	39	Tiruvannámalai ..	2,500	700	..	800	20	320	20	..	3,260	240	3,020	10
	40	Vellore ..	7,000	4,000	1,200	6,010	..	700	200	..	6,310	1,320	6,530	60
	41	Wálajapet ..	900	300	600	470	..	170	..	..	7,555	540	940	30
17 Nizamd.	42	Srikalipatnam ..	3,100	6 220	..	1,100	..	860	30	..	9,210	1,200	7,580	20
18 Salem	43	Salem ..	7,200	2,000	..	1,150	..	1,700	200	80	28,830	2,150	2,150	140
19. South Arcot	44	Chidambaram ..	4,700	1,200	1,500	340	..	700	50	..	9,320	1,550	2,840	40
	45	Cuddalore ..	10,000	1,150	2,100	630	200	1,500	100	40	2,250	2,000	10,440	100
20. South Canara	46	Mangalore ..	18 000	2,200	530	33	..	730	200	..	3,020	1,950	6,350	50
	47	Kumbak'dam ..	12,500	1,900	2,020	810	..	1,060	50	..	9,010	4,700	10,020	250
	48	Manárgudi ..	5 000	1,500	..	1,470	50	800	60	..	2,240	2,640	2,350	90
21 Tanjore	49	Mayavaram ..	5,400	1,200	..	600	30	440	30	..	20,040	1,100	2,470	100
	50	Negapatam ..	10 250	1,720	..	1,270	..	840	80	..	7,120	2,610	6,270	80
	51	Tanjore ..	14 600	3,500	6,010	27,340	..	720	100	250	8 040	1,380	4,772	20
22. Tinnevelly	52	Palamcottah ..	9,000	3,150	250	610	300	740	10	..	6,000	2,040	10,120	130
	53	Tinnevelly ..	11,000	22,000	2,000	2,310	2,000	970	300	..	5,000	1,800	6 240	140
	54	Tuticorin ..	13,140	8,540	..	7,710	..	840	240	..	6 930	3,120	5,000	150
23. Trichinopoly	55	Karur ..	3,550	1,000	1,200	152	..	310	20	..	14,000	1,500	2,040	40
	56	Srirangam ..	6,450	900	..	660	600	660	50	..	2,500	1,740	2,710	60
	57	Trichinopoly ..	29,000	20,500	2,040	53,520	1,000	1,270	200	650	00,520	2,700	27,470	230
24 Vizagapatam	58	Anakapalle ..	5,000	2,000	1,070	400	..	800	50	..	6,740	980	1,510	60
	59	Bimlipatam ..	2,440	640	200	20	..	60	20	..	6,840	2,100	1,000	30
	60	Vizagapatam ..	8,000	4,100	7,000	6,220	600	630	500	..	7,630	..	4,200	..
	61	Vizianagram ..	7,950	6,000	2,830	723	50	880	610	..	9,250	720	3,090	70
		Total ..	0,42,520	0,20,810	01,800	2,09,000	1,00,000	48,070	02,600	0,020	4,70,810	1 20,770	2,38 600	8,390

MUNICIPALITIES of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY for the year 1911-12.

CHANGAM.

Vaccination.	Registration of births and deaths.	Sanitation.	Veterinary charges.	Grant b: Lighting.	Markets and slaughter-houses.	Choultries and travellers' bungalows.	Avenues.	Public gardens, survey of lands, etc.	Grant c: Supervision and management.	Extraordinary and debt: Repayment of debt.	Interest on loan.	Advances.	Refunds.	Investments.	Closing balance.	Grand total.
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
140	120	5,760	..	610	140	..	170	1,520	1,200	..	..	..	..	..	1 270	24,960
386	140	15,550	..	1,400	810	165	130	1,548	3,480	2,500	1,500	..	..	..	10,000	55,120
609	670	32,800	..	6,120	440	695	445	2,270	6,510	2,270	110	30,400	100	..	350	1,03,740
270	130	5,470	..	1,000	70	310	70	600	1,970	..	..	..	..	..	1,260	19,880
360	910	19,400	..	3,000	310	35	260	2,770	4,500	6,200	3,400	190	50	..	2,730	85,440
209	140	8,300	..	1,780	..	..	..	1,240	1,420	..	..	..	..	..	4,260	31,980
500	480	28,140	..	2,870	910	1,230	220	3,000	9,350	2,730	6,650	..	160	..	2,240	1,02,020
248	140	9,410	..	1,100	60	110	110	5,270	2,220	..	..	..	10	..	2,310	38,290
250	130	10,200	..	1,100	210	150	220	1,260	4,200	2,800	6,170	..	30	..	2,210	65,110
258	170	10,200	..	2,220	270	70	160	1,760	2,850	2,700	5,200	50	50	..	3,050	60,300
270	130	8,360	..	940	60	..	10	2,470	3,480	..	..	..	..	..	2,240	60,700
280	130	4,030	..	1,150	40	..	60	6,960	2,150	..	..	..	..	..	1,770	20,480
610	300	24,420	..	4,410	700	180	160	2,050	6,910	7,030	5,670	..	10	..	2,060	2,12,250
430	810	54,810	..	4,060	560	1,750	50	85,920	4,780	850	250	..	..	..	10,260	1,91,070
410	280	15,210	..	5,310	1,440	140	600	6,230	4,070	4,080	3,540	..	50	..	10,760	1,01,060
250	100	4,200	..	1,280	..	50	..	830	1,790	..	..	..	..	..	10,850	37,370
170	230	4,950	..	2,050	80	130	..	1,760	2,440	..	..	1,200	..	..	4,250	37,790
380	190	18,500	..	3,620	140	610	340	6,205	5,400	4,960	3,000	50	..	..	11,140	1,21,400
400	180	14,100	..	3,350	340	150	620	3,010	3,980	..	..	60	10	..	4,080	91 820
610	710	17,400	..	3,400	260	130	300	6,370	5,880	..	..	50	50	..	6,670	81 860
350	140	10,170	..	2,610	190	100	110	2,000	3,540	2,250	1,950	50	60	..	5,570	69,110
240	170	6,070	..	1,250	..	110	..	1,240	1,890	..	..	60	30	..	6,080	55,910
520	800	31,800	..	2,520	80	130	150	4,000	4,010	3,500	1,500	11,220	20	..	990	80,090
48	2,310	800	..	250	20	..	50	370	2,220	800	240	62,720	100	..	12,200	73,440
860	860	36,460	..	12,040	600	2,600	450	9,120	17,800	12,200	8,110	..	200	7,250	35,210	3,53,680
600	120	17,010	..	1,520	190	..	50	1,130	5,620	..	..	..	..	..	1 820	93,410
210	140	8,910	..	1,630	110	30	30	1,210	2,250	1,240	2,670	..	10	..	5,410	53,910
740	140	20,540	..	3,200	430	210	10	3,000	6,250	5,250	1,110	4,210	50	..	6,220	1,02,610
320	290	11,060	..	1,660	180	60	60	2,400	3,300	830	30	50	20	100	8,260	46,020
280	170	7,020	..	780	10	250	60	980	2,600	..	..	..	..	2,200	2720	32,510
420	100	13,410	..	2,600	..	250	120	2,390	4,000	..	..	..	50	..	6,270	61 470
620	290	18,300	..	1,780	110	250	60	1,220	4,270	1,270	540	100	180	..	950	76,540
263	980	14,210	..	2,240	..	2,240	..	2,470	6,550	1,870	3,330	..	270	..	7,020	98,820
240	310	18,060	..	2,010	1,300	..	..	2,540	6,530	5,850	4,130	..	300	..	10 170	91,060
300	280	24,030	..	7,980	1,200	120	..	5,070	18,510	25,010	13,740	..	8,000	..	40,590	2,80,560
160	170	1,260	..	1,420	160	..	60	1,520	2 300	2,500	1 260	..	..	..	3 740	34,110
220	100	2,270	..	1,200	80	..	..	1,220	2,290	..	..	..	..	..	1,210	33 240
230	150	6,200	..	1,500	..	120	60	110	2,010	..	..	..	..	..	6,560	35,450
220	130	7,780	..	1,300	..	..	..	1,190	2,650	1,450	120	..	..	..	3,140	40,160
480	880	27,170	..	4,510	810	4,230	160	3,070	7,200	7,610	6,480	..	..	..	8,720	1,04,840
320	170	3,050	..	970	80	..	190	8-0	1,250	..	..	..	..	..	3,140	32,340
210	130	6,030	..	2,060	..	480	70	650	1,240	..	..	..	10	800	2,180	30 240
640	610	29,340	..	6,260	..	1,110	..	6,200	7,790	7,070	10,940	10,000	..	..	10,340	2,66,520
250	140	11,340	..	2,310	..	..	260	870	2,480	..	..	..	10	..	12,410	45,070
610	720	24,110	..	6,410	480	720	1,120	3,020	6,520	720	350	..	70	..	10,850	96,880
650	450	23,520	..	3,690	390	120	230	2,020	6,040	1,200	390	..	100	160	8 940	76 420
620	700	40,310	..	7,620	230	190	1,600	6,010	8,580	6,850	1,870	1,500	70	..	4,260	1,28,530
340	240	8 720	..	2,280	180	70	850	1,460	2,980	1,180	430	60	30	..	2,300	38,560
220	240	10,270	..	2,270	..	90	..	1,870	6,910	1,090	310	..	..	..	3,220	42,840
220	830	30,260	..	6,120	780	..	10	10,850	7,060	3,300	1 010	300	50	..	11 960	1,16,340
640	580	24,810	..	7,220	880	280	410	6,250	6,740	6,320	3 760	25,000	..	..	10,990	1 40,130
400	580	24,810	..	7,220	880	280	410	6,250	6,740	..	..	..	..	..	5,190	66,810
450	270	16,310	..	4,440	490	180	240	1,440	4 610	..	..	..	50	..	3,010	1,16,240
480	820	30,450	..	6,470	320	..	330	6,045	6,190	..	..	..	..	..	8,160	97,020
820	200	22,830	..	3,990	..	100	130	1,850	5,840	2,220	1,610	..	100	..	8,190	90,140
350	310	9 130	..	1,200	20	60	60	1,070	1,610	2,270	910	..	..	50	6,200	40,300
310	310	43,470	..	6,810	..	..	170	1,260	8,070	50	..	..	..	200	10,400	2,01,210
850	800	51,760	..	6,030	1,970	280	90	6,650	11,240	11,200	12,030	..	..	..	8,810	32,210
210	430	8,050	..	790	10	..	70	380	1,640	..	..	..	..	..	1,780	18,850
320	170	5,840	..	1,140	..	160	..	50	1,240	..	..	..	..	..	2,010	26,110
350	700	21,240	..	2,280	140	140	220	2 210	6,150	2,630	6,630	..	120	..	2,010	86,110
800	870	19,810	..	2,290	360	760	60	1,960	6,900	..	..	200	30	..	4,200	52,160
21,070	61,850	10,07,240	..	1 86,950	18,250	21,290	10,140	9,01,470	2,98,870	2,40,100	1,24,500	1,37,760	3,240	20,250	4,44,770	50,13,700

No. 934.—Whereas it appears that the paracheri of Bhuvanagiri village, included in the Bhuvanagiri union, in the South Arcot district, is situated at an inconvenient distance from the union centre, and derives no substantial benefit from the union administration; in exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, and in modification of notifications Nos. 862, 885, 32 and 144 published at pages 288, 254, 8 and 48 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette* dated 20th December 1892, 5th December 1893, 13th January 1895 and 11th February 1902, respectively, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that the said paracheri of Bhuvanagiri village shall be excluded from the Bhuvanagiri union, with effect from 1st October 1911.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

No. 935.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·01 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a pathway from the Mala hamlet of Tekkelapadu to the fresh-water tank; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Tahsildar of Guntur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Guntur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or patta No., with survey or puttah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Guntur district, Guntur taluk, Tekkelapadu village.		
Govt., dry D. No. 43.	Meparti Venkatappayya Sibar Sahib	North, east and south, Nos. 43; west, Nos. 41 A and 42	ACRE ·01

No. 936.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 6·72 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of gravel quarry; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Narasapur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Narasapur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land wet or dry, inam or patta No., with survey or puttah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Kistna district, Tenali taluk, Kadavapalli village.		
Ryotwari, dry, S. No. 87-2 A-2	Pasala Peraiya and Appadu	North, No. 87-1 D; west No. 88, south, No. 87-2 B-2, west, No. 87-2 A-1.	ACS. ·19
Do. No. 87-2 D-2	Do.	North, No. 87-2 C-2, east, No. 89; south, No. 87-2 E-2, west, No. 87-2 D-1	1·08
Do. No. 87-2 B-2	Gudala Appadu ..	North, No. 87-2 A-2; east, No. 89; south, No. 87-2 C-2, west, No. 87-2 E-1.	·54
Do. No. 87-2 E-2	Do. ..	North, No. 87-2 D-2 east, No. 89; south, No. 88, west, No. 87-2 E-1.	1·04
Do. No. 87-2 C-2.	Pamana Chandrayya and Gudapati Swami	North, No. 87-2 B-2, east, No. 89; south, No. 86-2 D-2; west, No. 87-2 C-1	1·17
Do. No. 86 B	Adi Isakayya ..	North, No. 87-2 B-2, east, No. 89, south, No. 92; west, No. 86 A.	2·23
		Total ..	6·72

No. 937.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·0033 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for widening the Perumal kovil south street, Negapatam; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Negapatam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the site is kept in the revenue divisional office, Negapatam, and it can be had for inspection at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
Tanjore district, Negapatam taluk, No. 34, Negapatam village.			
Nattam poramboke, T.S. No. 1080.	Sri Krishnaswami, trustee for the time being V. Rajagopal Raja Subbaraya Mudaliyar and T. R. Venkatachala Pillai	North, T.S. No. 1080, east, T.S. Nos. 1075 and 1078, south, T.S. No. 1081, Perumalkovil south street; west, T.S. No. 1082, late.	ACRE. 0033

No. 938.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·01 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a public well at Kotepuram in Nileshwar village; and under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Puttur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Puttur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
South Canara district, Kasaragod taluk, Nileshwar village.			
Dry, S. No. 378-26 E	Yadakeril Arabi Hajt	North, east, south and west, S. No. 378-26 A. ..	ACRE ·01

No. 939.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 115 square links, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a pathway for the Pachamas of Irumadogo; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Tahsildar of Kovur is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Kovur and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
Nellore district, Kovur taluk, Irumadogu village.			
Gent., wet, S. No. 418 C-2.	Kanjeti Subbaryudu	North, No. 386, east, No. 381-2; south and west, No. 418 C-1.	96. Links. 115

A 2

No. 940.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1·02 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a burial-ground at Vadamadura; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Tahsildar of Dindigul is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Dindigul and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or peramboke, with survey or patnaik number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up
	Madura district, Dindigul taluk, Vadamadura village.		
Dry, S. No. 1207 ..	Alagarammal of Vadamadura and Venkataswami Nayudu of Vadamadura.	North, Venkataswami Nayudu's punja land; east, Subba Nayakkan's punja land; south, public road and Subba Nayakkan's punja land; west, Alagarammal's punja land	ACRS. 1 02

No. 941.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 2 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a burning and burial ground for all classes of people except the Parayas and Brahmins of Kurichi village; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Coimbatore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Coimbatore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or perambolo, with survey or patnaik number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Coimbatore district, Coimbatore taluk, Kurichi village.		
Puramboke dry, S. No. 219-D-1.	Rangappannah	North, survey field Nos. 251 and 262; east and south, survey field No. 219 D; west, No. 21 C.	ACS 2

No. 942.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 05 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for providing a donke to the Madigas of Chinna Chemkuru; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Tahsildar of Nellore is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Nellore and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or perambolo, with survey or patnaik number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Nellore district, Nellore taluk, Chimachevukur village.		
Gort., dry, S. No. 61.	Mukala Subbarayulu, Mukala Sramanna and Mukala Krishnamma.	North, No. 61 A; east, No. 61 of Marukur; south, No. 66; west, No. 64.	ACRS. 00

L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

Plague.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Octacamund, May 29, 1911.

No. 174-*P.*—Statement showing Plague Seizures and Deaths in each district of the Madras Presidency from August 1898 to 27th May 1911.

No.	Districts.	First period (August 1898 to June 1899).		Second period (July 1899 to June 1900).		Third period (July 1900 to June 1901).		Fourth Period (July 1901 to June 1902).		Fifth period (July 1902 to June 1903).		Sixth period (July 1903 to June 1904).		Seventh period (July 1904 to June 1905).		Eighth Period (July 1905 to June 1906).		Ninth period (July 1906 to June 1907).		Tenth period (July 1907 to June 1908).		Eleventh period (July 1908 to June 1909).		Twelfth period (July 1909 to June 1910).		Thirteenth period (1st July 1910 to 27th May 1911).		Grand Total.		No.
		Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1	Ganjam	434	434	6		6	6	52	50	148	109	1,966	1,966	1,733	1,544	3	3	11	7	301	170	34	20	1	1	10	10	4,695	5,649	1
2	Vizagapatam	36	27	11	11	4	2	2,369	2,338	2,564	2,564	6,966	7,054	10,371	9,936	2,980	2,139	309	207	2,764	2,361	211	127	7	4	1,999	801	46,686	75,161	2
3	Godavari	1	1	4	4	2	2	7	4	13	4	15	10	3	5	2	1	1	2	15	13	4	2	1	1	4	2	106	91	3
4	Kistna																									2	2	2	2	4
5	Nellore																													5
6	Cuddapah																													6
7	Kurnool																													7
8	Anantapur																													8
9	Bellary	36	27	11	11	4	2	2,369	2,338	2,564	2,564	6,966	7,054	10,371	9,936	2,980	2,139	309	207	2,764	2,361	211	127	7	4	1,999	801	46,686	75,161	9
10	Chingleput	1	1	4	4	2	2	7	4	13	4	15	10	3	5	2	1	1	2	15	13	4	2	1	1	4	2	106	91	10
11	Chingleput																									2	2	2	2	11
12	Chingleput																													12
13	Chingleput																													13
14	Chingleput																													14
15	Chingleput																													15
16	Chingleput																													16
17	Chingleput																													17
18	Chingleput																													18
19	Chingleput																													19
20	Chingleput																													20
21	Chingleput																													21
22	Chingleput																													22
23	Chingleput																													23
24	Chingleput																													24
25	Chingleput																													25
26	Chingleput																													26
27	Chingleput																													27
28	Chingleput																													28
	Total	1,000	1,000	1,111	654	1,169	1,172	9,000	8,150	7,210	14,000	19,511	13,519	10,978	14,208	2,329	2,551	991	679	4,672	4,440	3,010	2,408	2,000	2,340	10,164	9,110	101,261	76,154	

Statement showing Plague Seizures and Deaths in each infected place in the Madras Presidency for three weeks ending 27th May 1911.

District and place.	Reported during the week ending 13th May 1911.						Reported during the week ending 20th May 1911.						Reported during the week ending 27th May 1911.					
	Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.		Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.		Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
Bellary district—																		
Other places .. — ..	1	1	5	2	6	3	1	..	6	6	7	6	..	1	1	..	1	1
Chittoor district .. —	..	..	2	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coimbatore district .. —	1	1	1	1	2	2	—	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	2	2	2	2
Nilgiri district (Ibs) .. —	..	..	2	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
South Arcot district .. —	..	..	4	4	4	4	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	1
Tanjore district .. —	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Salem district .. — ..	..	..	18	14	13	14	..	..	19	16	13	16	3	4	8	7	11	9
Total ..	3	2	29	24	35	26	1	..	29	24	30	24	4	5	12	10	16	12

Ootacamund, June 2, 1911.

No 175-*P.*—In modification of notification No. 170-P., published on pages 354—55, of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 30th May 1911, the following revised lists of plague-infected areas and of passport stations are published :—

A.—Plague-infected Areas.

I.—In the Madras Presidency.

District.	Taluk.	Village or town.
Bellary.	Bellary ..	Bellary.
	Hadagalli ..	Pinjarahuggadahalu.
	Hospet ..	Hospet.
Coimbatore.	Coimbatore ..	Chitrachavadi.
	Udamalpat ..	Velar.
Madura ..	Kodaikanal.	Pashalar.
North Arcot	Tiruppattur	Bahnapakkanur.
		Kurichilappattu.
		Old Jalarpet village
		Tiruppattur.
Salem ..	Attur ..	Periyakrishnapuram
	Dharmapuri.	Bottirpatti.
		Dharmapuri.
		Pennagaram.
	Hosur ..	Alur.
		Bagalur.
		Devirapalli.
		Nallur.
		Tali.
South Canara.	Mangalore ..	Mangalore.

II.—Outside the Madras Presidency

Presidency or Province.	Infested localities.	Presidency or Province.	Infested localities.
	District and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.		Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.
I. Mysore ..	The whole province.	II. Bombay —*cont.*	1. *Northern Division*—cont.
II. Bombay.	1. *Northern Division*—		(a) Districts—*cont.*
	(a) Districts—		Panch Mahals.
	Ahmedabad.		Surat
	Broach		Thana
	Kaira.		

Presidency or Province.	Infected localities. Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants	Presidency or Province.	Infected localities. Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants
II. Bombay —*cont.*	1. *Northern Division*—cont. (*b*) Towns and ports— Ahmadabad. Bandra. Bassein Bombay Broach. Kalyan. Surat. Thana. (*c*) States and Agencies— Mahikantha Agency. Rewa Kantha Agency. 2. *Central Division*— (*a*) Districts— Ahmednagar. East Khandesh. Nasik. Poona. Satara. Sholapur. West Khandesh. (*b*) Towns— Poona. Sholapur. 3 *Southern Division*— (*a*) Districts— Belgaum Bijapur. Dharwar Kanara. Kolaba. Ratnagiri. (*b*) Towns and ports— Alibag. Bankot. Panvel. Vengurla. 4 *Sindh*— (*a*) Districts— Hyderabad. (*b*) Towns and ports— Karachi. 5. *Political Charges*— (*a*) States and Agencies— Akalkot State. Baroda State. Cutch State. Janjira State. Kathiawar agency. Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta country. Satara agency. Sholapur agency. (*b*) Towns and ports— Jamnagar. Mandvi Murud Porbander. Shrivardhan. (*c*) Districts— Sukkur.	III. Bengal.	(*a*) Districts— Bhagalpur. Champaran Cuttack. Darbhanga. Gaya. Howrah. Monghyr. Muzaffarpur 24 Parganas. Patna. Saran. Shahabad. (*b*) Towns— Bhagalpur Calcutta Gaya Howrah. Monghyr. Patna.
		IV. The Punjab.	(*a*) Districts— Ambala. Amritsar. Attock. Delhi. Ferozepur. Gujranwala Gujrat. Gurdaspur. Gurgaon. Hissar. Hoshiarpur. Jhang. Jhelum. Jullundur. Kangra. Karnal. Lahore. Ludhiana. Lyallpur. Montgomery Multan. Rawalpindi. Rohtak. Shahpur. Sialkot. (*b*) Towns— Delhi. Jullundur. Lahore Patiala. (*c*) States— Faridkot. Jind Kalsia. Kapurthala. Maler Kotla. Nabha. Pataudi. Patiala.
		V. Burma ..	(*a*) Districts— Bassein. Bhamo Hanthawaddy. Myaungmya.

Presidency or Province	Infected localities. Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.
V. Burma—*cont.*	(a) Districts—*cont.* Myingyan Myitkyina. Pegu. Shwebo. Thaton. Toungoo. Yamethin. (b) Towns and ports— Bassein. Mandalay Moulmein. Rangoon.
VI. The Central Provinces.	(a) Districts— Akola Amraoti. Bhandara. Buldana. Chanda. Hoshangabad. Mandla Nagpur Narsingpur. Nimar. Wardah. (b) Towns— Akola. Bhandara. Hoshangabad. Mandla Nagpur. Wardah. Yeotmal.
VII. Rajputana	Ajmer City. Ajmer district. Alwar City. Alwar State. Bharatpur City. Bharatpur State Dholpur City. Dholpur State. Jaipur City. Jaipur State Marwar State Mewar State. Shahpura district. Tonk State. Udaipur City.
VIII. The United Provinces.	(a) Districts— Agra. Aligarh. Allahabad Azamgarh Bahraich. Ballia. Barabanki Bareilly. Basti Benares. Bijnor. Budaun. Bulandshahr. Cawnpur. Etah. Etawah Farrukhabad Fatehpur. Fyzabad. Garhwal.
VIII. The United Provinces—*cont.*	(a) Districts—*cont.* Ghazipur. Gonda. Gorakhpur. Hamirpur. Hardoi. Jalaun. Jaunpur Kheri. Lucknow Mainpuri. Meerut Mirzapur. Moradabad. Muttra. Muzaffarnagar. Naini Tal. Partabgarh. Pilibhit. Rae Bareli Saharanpur. Shahjahanpur. Sitapur. Sultanpur. Unao. (b) Towns— Agra. Aligarh. Allahabad. Bareilly. Benares. Cawnpur. Farrukhabad. Fyzabad. Gorakhpur. Hathras. Koil. Lucknow. Meerut. Mirzapur. Moradabad Muttra. Saharanpur. Shahjahanpur.
IX. Central India	Bhopal State. Datia State. Dhar State Gwalior State. Indore Residency. Indore State. Jaora State. Jhabua State. Malwa Prant of Gwalior. Piploda State. Rewa State. Ratlam State. Sailana State. Sehore State. Sitamau State. Sohawal State
X. Hyderabad State.	Aurangabad district. Bir district. Parbhani district. Usmanabad district.
XI. Kashmir..	Jammu Province.
XII. North-West-Frontier Province.	Hazara district. Peshawar district.

B.—PASSPORT STATIONS.

South Indian Railway.

Kethandappatti.	Jalarpet.	Sammanahalli.	Mangalore.
Kagankarai.	Periyagaram.	Ramimukkanur.	
Tirappattur.	Dharmapuri.	Morappur.	

Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

Gudupalli.	Mulanur.	Bellary.	Hospet.
Kappam.	Patchur.	Bellary Cantonment.	

2 Persons arriving from the places above mentioned should be required to take out passports. Careful attention should be given to the instruction contained in G O., No. 632 P., dated 31st May 1909.

Ootacamund, May 29, 1911.

No. 176-*P.*—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Sankaranayinarkoyil in the Sankaranayinarkoyil taluk of the Tinnevelly district if persons from the infected portions of the Salem, Coimbatore and Madura districts, the Mysore State and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing Adi Tapasu festival and cattle fair:

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival or fair from the 25th July to 23rd September 1911, inclusive, of persons from the said parts.

All persons proceeding to the said festival or fair in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

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Part I-B.—Educational Department.

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NOTIFICATIONS BY GOVERNMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Octacamund, June 3, 1911.

No. 60.—In the "Remarks" column of the schedule showing the offices or appointments for which the special tests are severally prescribed in the Special Tests notification, published on pages 313 to 323 of Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 16th May 1911, *for* the first note against "Revenue Test, Lower Grade" *substitute* the following, namely :—

"No person may be appointed permanently to a Revenue Inspectorate unless he has undergone the course of survey training prescribed in G.Os., No 382, Revenue, dated 27th April 1906, and No. 642, Revenue, dated 19th July 1906."

DISMISSAL FROM SERVICE.

Octacamund, May 31, 1911.

No. 61.—It is hereby notified that A Somasuna Sastri, clerk, Government College, Rajahmundry, has been dismissed from Government service.

L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS—JUNE 1911.

Candidates for the Examination in Minor Sanitary Engineering (Intermediate Grade) to be held in June next are informed that they will have to sit for the *Written* examination at the Senate House, Chepauk, Madras. The *Written* examination will be conducted as shown in the following table :—

Day.	Hours.	Subject.
1911. Monday, 19th June ..	11 a.m. to 2 p.m. ..	Minor Sanitary Engineering (Intermediate Grade).

2. The following arrangements have been made for the conduct of the Practical and *viva voce* examination :—

Days with dates.	Subject.	Grade of examination.	Hour of commencement of examination.	Approximate number of candidates to be examined.	Place of examination.
		FOR ALL CANDIDATES, *At Madras*			
1911 Tuesday, 20th June, and Wednesday, 21st June.	Minor Sanitary Engineering.	Intermediate	7-30 a.m. .. "	.. 43	Office of the Sanitary Engineer, Chepauk.

3. Candidates should bring with them to the examination room the set-squares, drawing instruments and scales used by them in the class room.

4. Candidates are informed that a copy of the nominal list will be posted at the entrance to the examination hall on Friday the 16th June 1911 and that they will be expected to learn their general numbers from this list

5 Attention is drawn to the following rules :—

(1) No candidate will be allowed to enter the examination room unless he wears a clean and decent dress, and, in all cases where good manners require it, a suitable covering for the head, nor will he be allowed to keep his shoes on unless they are shoes of English pattern, and socks and trousers are worn also.

No candidate suffering from any contagious disease will be admitted to the examination room.

(2) No candidate will be allowed to quit the examination room on any day until the expiration of half an hour from the time fixed for the commencement of the examination, and candidates arriving after the expiration of that half hour will not be admitted.

(3) No candidate will be allowed to re-enter the examination room during the hours of examination after once quitting it, nor to leave the room without finally giving up his answer papers.

(4) Any candidate detected in speaking to, or in any way communicating with, any other candidate will be at once removed from the room and the circumstance reported to the Commissioner.

(5) *Any candidate suspected of having had recourse to malpractice of any kind is liable to have his examination invalidated and also to be debarred from appearing again for any of the examinations under the control of the Commissioner for such term of years as the Commissioner may think fit; or, if the Commissioner is not satisfied for any reason whatever as to the trustworthiness of his results, he may be required to undergo a re-examination at some future date to be fixed by the Commissioner in any one or more of the subjects of the examination for which he appeared, his success or failure being determined on the results of such re-examination.*

(6) *No candidate will, on any account, be allowed to take into the examination room, ink, slates, books, ruled sheets, manuscripts, or papers of any kind.* Any one detected in the violation of this rule or having recourse to any unfair practices, will be removed from the room and the occurrence reported to the Commissioner. Candidates will, however, be allowed the use of mathematical instruments for drawing figures or ruling lines.

(7) Candidates whose names are not in the printed list furnished to the Superintendent must submit a written declaration through the Superintendent, giving full particulars in regard to themselves *including their address* and furnish such evidence as may be possible of their having applied for admission to the examination at the proper time and paid the prescribed fees. The answer papers of such candidates will not be valued unless it is clear that the omission of their names is due to no fault of theirs.

(8) A candidate having completed his paper will rise from his seat and remain standing until the Superintendent takes his answer papers. Any candidate wishing to ask any question of the Superintendent will pursue the same course, but will on no account leave his place.

APPLICATION FOR CARNATIC SCHOLARSHIPS IN THE GOVERNMENT MADRASA-I-AZAM, MADRAS.

Under G.O., No. 530, dated 5th August 1905, of the Carnatic Scholarships notification, the following scholarships, tenable for one year, will be vacant on 1st July 1911 :—

	No. of scholarships vacant.	Annual value of scholarship.
		Rs.
Upper Secondary Department	5	36
Lower Secondary Department	6	24
Primary Department	10	8

2. These scholarships are open to poor and deserving Muhammadan boys. Preference, however, is given to the children of Carnatic stipendiaries.

3 All applications should reach the undersigned by the 20th June 1911 and should be in the following form. Printed forms can be had on application :—

Form of Application for Carnatic Scholarship.

(1) Name of pupil.
(2) Name of school from which the pupil applies for scholarship.
(3) Age according to the admission register.
(4) Class or form in which the pupil is reading
(5) Occupation of father or guardian with monthly income
(6) * A certificate from the Headmaster as to the conduct, progress and pecuniary circumstances of the pupil.
(7) Whether the candidate holds any such scholarship, and if so, from what date and the name of scholarship.
(8) Whether the candidate is the son of a political pensioner, and if so, quote the authority.

* This certificate should be attached if the pupil is not reading in the Government Madrasa-i-Azam.

STATION
Dated

Signature of Father or Guardian.

Govt. Madrasa-i-Azam, Mount Road, Madras, 29th May 1911.

D. A. HOBDAY,
Ag. Headmaster, Government Madrasa-i-Azam.

REMOVAL OF OFFICE.

The Office of the Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Central Circle, has been removed to the Old College, Nungambakkam, Madras, S.W

Office of the Inspectress of Girls' Schools, C. Circle, Madras, 26th May 1911.

C. M. LUNCH,
Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Central Circle.

VACANCIES.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Demonstrator in Physics in His Highness the Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.

Salary—Sircar Rs. 100 to a Bachelor of Arts or Sircar Rs. 100—10/1—150 to a Master of Arts in Physics.

None but first-class Graduates in Physics or Masters of Arts in Physics need apply. Special consideration will be given to the candidates' qualifications in Mathematics.

The selected candidate, if a Bachelor of Arts, will be on probation for two years or until he takes his M.A. degree, whichever is earlier; if a Master of Arts he will be on probation for one year.

If confirmed, he will qualify for leave, pension, etc., from the beginning of his service according to the Travancore Civil Service Regulations.

Candidates should by the 30th June 1911 send to the Principal a letter of application in their own handwriting, together with *copies* of testimonials, a list of references, full particulars as to age, birthplace and the institutions in which they have studied.

His Highness the Maharaja's College, Trivandrum, 1st June 1911.

L. C. HODGSON,
for Principal.

APPLICATIONS are invited from trained L.T.'s whose second language in the B.A. Degree Examination was Telugu for the posts of Headmasters, Government Training Schools, Nellore and Guntur. The pay of each appointment is Rs 40 rising to Rs. 60 by annual increment of Rs. 4. The posts are not permanently vacant.

Office of the Inspr. of European & Training Schools, Madras, S.W., 26th May 1911.

R. LITTLEHAILES, M.A.,
Inspector of European and Training Schools.

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GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS—JUNE 1911.

Candidates for the Examination in Minor Sanitary Engineering (Intermediate Grade) to be held in June next are informed that they will have to sit for the *Written* examination at the Senate House, Chepauk, Madras. The *Written* examination will be conducted as shown in the following table :—

Day	Hours.	Subject.
1911 Monday, 19th June ..	11 a.m. to 2 p.m. ..	Minor Sanitary Engineering (Intermediate Grade).

2. The following arrangements have been made for the conduct of the Practical and *viva voce* examination :—

Days with dates.	Subject	Grade of examination.	Hour of commencement of examination.	Approximate number of candidates to be examined.	Place of examination.
FOR ALL CANDIDATES, *At Madras.*					
1911. Tuesday, 20th June, and Wednesday, 21st June.	Minor Sanitary Engineering	Intermediate	7-30 a.m.	42	Office of the Sanitary Engineer, Chepauk

3. Candidates should bring with them to the examination room the set-squares, drawing instruments and scales used by them in the class room.

4. Candidates are informed that a copy of the nominal list will be posted at the entrance to the examination hall on Friday the 16th June 1911 and that they will be expected to learn their general numbers from this list.

5. Attention is drawn to the following rules :—

(1) No candidate will be allowed to enter the examination room unless he wears a clean and decent dress, and, in all cases where good manners require it, a suitable covering for the head, nor will he be allowed to keep his shoes on unless they are shoes of English pattern, and socks and trousers are worn also.

No candidate suffering from any contagious disease will be admitted to the examination room.

(2) No candidate will be allowed to quit the examination room on any day until the expiration of half an hour from the time fixed for the commencement of the examination, and candidates arriving after the expiration of that half hour will not be admitted.

(3) No candidate will be allowed to re-enter the examination room during the hours of examination after once quitting it, nor to leave the room without finally giving up his answer papers.

(4) Any candidate detected in speaking to, or in any way communicating with, any other candidate will be at once removed from the room and the circumstance reported to the Commissioner.

(5) *Any candidate suspected of having had recourse to malpractice of any kind is liable to have his examination invalidated and also to be debarred from appearing again for any of the examinations under the control of the Commissioner for such term of years as the Commissioner may think fit; or, if the Commissioner is not satisfied for any reason whatever as to the trustworthiness of his results, he may be required to undergo a re-examination at some future date to be fixed by the Commissioner in any one or more of the subjects of the examination for which he appeared, his success or failure being determined on the results of such re-examination.*

(6) *No candidate will, on any account, be allowed to take into the examination room, ink, slates, books, ruled sheets, manuscripts, or papers of any kind.* Any one detected in the violation of this rule or having recourse to any unfair practices, will be removed from the room and the occurrence reported to the Commissioner. Candidates will, however, be allowed the use of mathematical instruments for drawing figures or ruling lines.

(7) Candidates whose names are not in the printed list furnished to the Superintendent must submit a written declaration through the Superintendent, giving full particulars in regard to themselves *including their address* and furnish such evidence as may be possible of their having applied for admission to the examination at the proper time and paid the prescribed fees. The answer papers of such candidates will not be valued unless it is clear that the omission of their names is due to no fault of theirs.

(8) A candidate having completed his paper will rise from his seat and remain standing until the Superintendent takes his answer papers. Any candidate wishing to ask any question of the Superintendent will pursue the same course, but will on no account leave his place.

(9) Any answer paper sent up without the candidate's name and number affixed will not be valued. The answer papers and drawings should be sketched or pinned together at the upper left-hand corner, and the whole folded *in two*, lengthwise (not crosswise into four). The place of examination and the name and number should be written out clearly by the candidate on the top right-hand side of the first page of the answer-paper, as well as on the top of the paper after it is folded.

(10) Candidates will not be allowed to take any papers, except their question papers, out of the examination room.

(11) Candidates are forbidden to tear up papers or to throw ink or papers on the floor. All "spoilt copies, etc.," should be left on the desk where the candidate has been writing.

(By order.)

G. MADDOX,
Secretary.

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 20th May 1911.

B-2

MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE

TRAINING OF SANITARY INSPECTORS.

Under recent orders of the Government of Madras the following candidates are eligible for admission into the Sanitary Inspectors' class of the Madras Medical College :—

(1) Those who have obtained a completed Secondary School Leaving certificate issued under the authority of Government showing that the candidate possesses sufficient knowledge in the ordinary subjects and in two optional subjects other than Shorthand and Type-writing. (Preference will be given to those who hold the best certificates.)

(2) Those who have passed the Matriculation Examination of the University of Madras prior to 1910 or the Madras Upper Secondary Examination with English as their first language.

(3) Those who produce evidence that they have attended for three years a High School situated outside the jurisdiction of the Department of Public Instruction in Madras but recognised by the University of Madras and have passed Matriculation Examination of the University of Madras.

E. H. WRIGHT, Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,
Principal.

Madras, 12th June 1911.

ADMISSION INTO THE JUNIOR INTERMEDIATE CLASS, PRESIDENCY COLLEGE.

Candidates who have already applied for admission into the Junior Intermediate class should send in their Secondary School-Leaving Certificates to the Principal before the 22nd instant, and those who wish to apply for admission should also send in their certificates with their applications to the Principal by the above date.

E. W. MIDDLEMAST,
Ag. Principal, Presidency College.

Madras, 12th June 1911.

NOTIFICATIONS.

In modification of paragraph 4 of the regulations for admission into the Intermediate classes published on page 212 of Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 4th April 1911, it is hereby notified that candidates seeking admission into the Junior Intermediate class should register their names not later than the 30th June 1911 and bring with them their Secondary School-leaving certificate, transfer certificate, etc., to the college at 10-30 A.M. on Saturday the 8th July 1911. The group of subjects which the candidate wishes to select should be stated in his application.

Applications received after the above date (30th June) will not ordinarily be considered.

J. A. YATES,
Ag. Principal, Kumbakonam College.

1st June 1911.

It is hereby notified for the information of the public and the Headmasters and others of the Training Schools in the Presidency that the three Elementary School Leaving Certificates bearing numbers 9985, 9986 and 10033 awarded to the candidates specified against each are hereby cancelled :—

Number of Elementary School Leaving Certificate.	Name of holder.	Name of the school in which the pupil was reading
9985	Muhammad Yusuff	Aided Muhammadan Night School, Wuyyuru.
9986	Abdul Azim	Do. do.
10033	Shaikh Masood	Result Mohammadan Night School, Gudivada

G. V. SUBBARAYUDU SASTRI,
Inspector of Schools, II Circle.

Office of the Inspector of Schools, II Circle,
Guntur, 29th May 1911.

EXAMINATION FOR TECHNICAL TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES—1911.

The examination will be held during the months of November and December 1911.

2. Applications must reach the Inspector of European and Training Schools, Old College, Nungambakam, not later than the 31st July 1911. They must be prepared in the prescribed printed form, copies of which can be had on application to the Inspector.

3. The centres of examination will be fixed by the Director of Public Instruction from among those chosen by candidates on receipt of applications.

4. The place and the exact date of examination will be communicated to the candidate in due course by the Inspector.

5. The following are the rates of fees for the examination :—

Grade	Rs.
Advanced	6
Intermediate	4
Elementary	2

6. The fee must be paid into a Government Treasury and the Treasury Officer's receipt sent with the application for admission to the examination.

7. The fee paid by a candidate who absents himself from the examination will, on no account, be refunded to him whatever may have been the cause, public or private, that prevented him from attending the examination. Nor will the fee be refunded to any candidate who may be found to be ineligible to appear for the examination. Candidates are accordingly warned to satisfy themselves, before sending in their applications, that they are eligible under the rules to be admitted to the examination.

8. Applications not prepared in the prescribed printed form, or defective in any particular, or insufficiently stamped, or received after the prescribed date, will be returned. Candidates anxious to assure themselves that their applications have been received and registered should enclose *addressed post-cards in their respective applications*. Such post-cards will be returned with the acknowledgment to the address.

9. The attention of candidates is drawn to the rules published in the Madras Educational Rules, 6th edition, rules 158 to 162.

Office of the Inspr of European & Training Schools, Madras, 12th June 1911.

R. LITTLEHAILES, M.A., *Inspector of European and Training Schools.*

APPLICATION FOR CARNATIC SCHOLARSHIPS IN THE GOVERNMENT MADRASA-I-AZAM, MADRAS.

Under G.O., No. 330, dated 5th August 1903, of the Carnatic Scholarships notification, the following scholarships, tenable for one year, will be vacant on 1st July 1911 :—

	No. of scholarships vacant.	Annual value of scholarship.
		Rs.
Upper Secondary Department	5	36
Lower Secondary Department	6	18
Primary Department	10	9

2. These scholarships are open to poor and deserving Muhammadan boys. Preference, however, is given to the children of Carnatic stipendiaries.

3. All applications should reach the undersigned by the 20th June 1911 and should be in the following form. Printed forms can be had on application :—

Form of Application for Carnatic Scholarship.

(1) Name of pupil
(2) Name of school from which the pupil applies for scholarship.
(3) Age according to the admission register.
(4) Class or form in which the pupil is reading
(5) Occupation of father or guardian with monthly income
(6) *A certificate from the Headmaster as to the conduct progress and pecuniary circumstances of the pupil.
(7) Whether the candidate holds any such scholarship, and if so, from what date and the name of scholarship.
(8) Whether the candidate is the son of a political pensioner, and if so, quote the authority

*This certificate should be attached if the pupil is not reading in the Government Madrasa-i-Azam.

STATION

Dated *Signature of Father or Guardian.*

Govt. Madrasa-i-Azam, Mount Road, Madras, 29th May 1911.

D. A. HOBDAY, *Ag. Headmaster, Government Madrasa-i-Azam.*

EXAMINATION FOR ENGINE-DRIVERS.

The undermentioned candidates passed the examination held by the Board of Examiners on 29th and 30th May 1911 :—

Order of merit.	Register number.	Names.	Order of merit.	Register number.	Names.
		CERTIFICATE OF COMPETENCY.			
		FIRST CLASS.			
1	3	M. P. Krishnan	1	4	Jacob Rathanam Mariadoss.
	10	N. Veerabhadra Rao.			
		SECOND CLASS.			
2	13	Gudimetti Narayanamma.	6	11	D. Saramma.
3	12	Addanky Pentayya.	7	5	Kannappa Nathar.
4	2	Archibald Clifford Morgan Marsh.	8	4	P. S. Gopalan.
5	1	Simon Chigan.		6	Kalavay Chidambara Mudali.

Office of Sanitary Engineer to Govt., Chepauk, Madras, 31st May 1911.

W. HUTTON, A.M.I.C.E., *Sanitary Engineer to Government.*

MADRAS SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

List of candidates declared to have passed the Field Surveyor's Test held in January 1911 :—

	Name of candidate in full.	Name of Survey party, etc., in which the candidate was employed at the time of examination.
1	Asbathan, Cheminion	No. I Party, Ganjam Revision Survey.
2.	Beppu, Thadhil Puttian	
3.	Godavary, Dabbiru	
4.	Krishnamurthi, Krishnapatruni	
5.	Narasimhulu, Raghupatruni	
6.	Ogadhu Maro	
7.	Ramamurthi, Dabbiru	
8.	Ramamurthi, Patnaikuni	
9.	Subba Rao, Marrapudi	
10.	Suryanarayana, Dandamaru, Venkata	
11.	Venkatanarasimham, Namadari	
12.	Venkatasubbiah, Chigarupati	No II Party, Cuddapah Revision Survey.
13.	Anantha Aiyar, Perungulam Suryanarayanier ..	
14.	Krishniah, Battiprolu	
15.	Karunakara Nambiar, Thuruthiary	
16.	Karan, Mullayreth, Karuthpreth	
17.	Rajamannar Naidu Cettor	No. III Revision Survey Party, St. Thomas' Mount.
18.	Rama Rau, Ranga Rao	
19.	Sivaramakrishnaier, Subramania Aiyar	
20.	Subramania Aiyar, Vembiar	
21.	Sundaramurthi Naicker, A.	
22.	Achetha Marar, Malihayil	No. IV Party, Tinnevelly Resurvey.
23.	Angappan Asari, Dindigul, Subbiah Asari	
24.	Arunachalam Pillai, Apparoo Pillai	
25.	Babon Naicn, Atlur	
26.	Bharathan, Kunthakaran	
27.	Changalvaraya Naidu, Atlur	
28.	Gnanaprakasam Pillai, Nal, Sussimarian Pillai ..	
29.	Gopalakrishna Aiyer, Coolmattam Narayanier ..	
30.	Govindan Nair, Puthukode, Keegotte	
31.	Kannan Nair, Kuyyalath Marolekkandi	
32.	Kelappan Nambiar, Samarivectil	
33.	Krishnasami Ayyangar, Mannargudi Srinivasa Aiyangar.	
34	Krishnasami Aiyar, Ramier	No. V Party, Chingleput Revision Survey.
35.	Krishnan Nair, Puduyadath	
36.	Rajagopalachari, Adoor	
37.	Sankaranarayana Aiyar, Vambier	
38.	Subramania Pillai, Ramakrishna Pillai	
39.	Suriam Pillai, Gangaikondan Muthusamya Pillai ..	
40.	Thegimeatha Aiyar, Adambar, Sampathi Aiyar ..	
41.	Vasudevan Moosad, Thazhathileth	
42	Veerabhadra Pillai, Muthusamy Pillai	
43.	Yegneswara Sastri, Harikesanallur, Subramania Aiyar.	
44.	Chidambara Udeiyar, Nandampakkam	No. VI Party, Coimbatore Resurvey.
45	Krishnasami Aiyar, Eryam	
46.	Parasurama Pillai, Mocur	
47.	Raman Nambiar, Theyareth	
48.	Rangasami Aiyar, Venkataramanier	
49.	Chandukutti Nambiar, Manikath Puthiavbetil ..	Inam Deputy Collector's Office, Chingleput.
50	Kesavan Nair, Kadangode	
51.	Kunhuraman Nair, Manjatta	
52	Parasurama Aiyar, Karumanasseri, Narayanier ..	
53.	Pachamutha Mudali, Vellayappa Mudali	
54.	Rama Aiyar, Pallavar, Kylasier	
55	Srinivasa Rao, Dalayapatnam	
56.	Subramania Pillai, Tanjore, Govinda Pillai	
57.	Velukutti Menon, Nalkpalli Thodathe	
58.	Venkatasubba Aiyar, Aiyalam Subramania Aiyar ..	
59	Srirangachari, Arungulam	

Survey Office, Madras,
16th June 1911.

D. G. HATCHELL,
Director of Survey.

REMOVAL OF OFFICE.

The Office of the Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Central Circle, has been removed to the Old College, Nungambakkam, Madras, S W.

Office of the Inspectress of Girls' Schools, C. Circle,
Madras, 26th May 1911.

C. M. LYNCH,
Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Central Circle.

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

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Part II.—Miscellaneous Notifications.

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APPOINTMENTS, LEAVE OF AESENCE, &c.

Judicial.

Transfer.—The following transfer of a District Munsif has been ordered by the High Court:—

M.R.Ry. Pundi Chetlur Tiruvenkata Chariyar Avergal, from Tenali (Guntur district) to Tanjore, with effect from 10th June 1911, the date on which the resignation of M.R.Ry. Nadadur Amal Srinivasa Charlu Avergal has been accepted.

Appointment.—The following appointment has been made by the High Court:—

M.R.Ry. K. Narasimham Garu, Sheristedar of the District Court of Nellore, to act as Fourth Grade District Munsif of Tenali in the Guntur district. *To join on 16th June 1911.*

J. R. ATKINSON,
for Registrar.

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
8th June 1911.

Board of Revenue.

Land Revenue.

Leave.—Under article 280 of the Civil Service Regulations and in modification of the notification, dated 28th March 1911, published at page 188, Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 28th March 1911, the Board of Revenue has granted Mr. P. R. M. Bowen, Deputy Collector, Polavaram division, Godavari district, privilege leave for one month from 29th April 1911.

W. G. McFARLAND,
Secretary.

Board of Revenue (Land Revenue),
Chepauk, 31st May 1911.

SALT, ABKÁRI AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Leave.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. William George Oliver, Inspector, is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-five days from date of relief.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Chepauk, 30th May 1911.

Transfers.—Mr. Ernest Henry James Eames, Inspector, is, on return from leave, posted to the Kasaragod Circle.

M.R.Ry. Venkatachari Seshu Aiyangar Avergal, Inspector, is transferred from the Kasaragod to the Tellicherry Circle *vice* Mr. William George Oliver, Inspector, granted leave. To join on relief.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Chepauk, 31st May 1911.

Leave.—Under articles 233, 260 and 316 of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. Louis Daniel D'Vaz, Inspector, is granted combined privilege leave and leave on medical certificate for ten months from date of relief.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Chepauk 6th June 1911.

H. A. B. VERNON,
Secretary

PUBLIC WORKS.

Leave.—Under article 335, Civil Service Regulations, M.R.Ry. Chintadripettah Venkatachella Shanmukha Mudaliyar, Overseer, First Grade, Vizagapatam division, is granted, with effect from the 30th March 1911, leave on medical certificate for three months.

Leave.—Under articles 233, 260 and 316 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R.Ry. Nalatur Rangacharlu, Overseer, First Grade, Godavari Northern division, is granted, with retrospective effect from the 4th October 1910, combined leave for six months, viz., privilege leave for three months and leave on medical certificate for the remaining period.

C. A. SMITH,
Chief Engineer, P.W.D.

Ootacamund, 31st May 1911.

Transfers.—The following transfers of Upper Subordinates are ordered by the Superintending Engineer, I Circle :—

(1) M.R.Ry. P. S. Krishnaswami Aiyar, Temporary Upper Subordinate, from the Godavari Eastern to the Godavari Northern division.

(2) M.R.Ry. P. Aiyaswami Aiyar, Temporary Upper Subordinate, from the Ganjam to the Godavari Eastern division.

This cancels the transfer of No. (2) to the Godavari Northern division, notified in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 9th May 1911, Part II, page 755.

The above transfers carry with them sanction to transit pay and travelling allowance.

Transfers.—The following transfers are ordered by the Superintending Engineer, I Circle :—

(1) Mr. H. R. Degre, Assistant Engineer, from the Ganjam to the Godavari Eastern division, for charge of Velocity Observation Party.

(2) M.R.Ry. N. Madhava Menon, Supervisor, from the Vizagapatam to the Ganjam division, for charge of Russellkonda sub-division.

No. (2) should relieve No. (1) on or about the 20th June 1911.

A. H. MORIN,
Offg. Superintending Engineer, I Circle.

Vizagapatam, 2nd June 1911.

Re-posting.—(1) M.R.Ry. M. S. Ramaswamy Aiyar, a passed Engineer-Subordinate of the College of Engineering, Madras, appointed Temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 60 per mensem and posted to the IV Circle in Chief Engineer's Memo. No. 279-D., dated 29th May 1911, is re-posted to the North Arcot division for charge of Tank Restoration Scheme Section, Chittoor.

To join forthwith and relieve item (2).

Transfer.—(2) M.R.Ry. Padeti Subbaroya Narasimha Aiyar, Overseer, Second Grade, from North Arcot to Coimbatore division for the charge of Coimbatore section.

To join forthwith on relief by item (1).

A. G. ROMILLY,
Superintending Engineer, IV Circle.

Coimbatore, dated 1st June 1911.

Re-posting.—M.R.Ry. V. Ramaswami Aiyar, who has been appointed Temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 60 in the Chief Engineer's Memo. No. 287-D., dated 29th May 1911, and posted to this Circle, is re-posted to the Madura Special division.

C. MILDRED,
Superintending Engineer, VI Circle.

Camp, Kodaikanal, 2nd June 1911.

MEDICAL.

Appointments.—Civil Assistant Surgeon L. I. DaRozario, L.M.S., Local Fund Hospital, Cumbum, to act as Assistant to District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Kurnool, *vice* Assistant Surgeon L. W. Perrim, transferred.

Military Assistant Surgeon J. A. Hart, on relief at Gooty, to be Second Medical Officer, Jalarpet plague inspection station, as a temporary measure.

Madras, 1st June 1911.

Leave.—Civil Assistant Surgeon T. Narasinga Rao is granted three months' privilege leave with effect from 29th April 1911.

(By order.)

C. A. P. HINGSTON, Capt., I.M.S.,
Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.

Madras, 3rd June 1911.

Leave.—M.R.Ry. V. Sreenivasa Rao Garu, M.B. & C.M., Sanitary Assistant to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Godavari, is granted privilege leave for two months from date of relief.

E. R. ELWIN,
President, District Board.

Godavari District Board Office,
Cocanada, 27th May 1911.

GENERAL NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

The office of the Executive Engineer, Kistna Reservoir Project, will be closed on or about the 27th May 1911 and after that date all communications connected with that office should be addressed to the Executive Engineer, Kistna Central division, Bezwada.

C. T. MULLINGS,
Executive Engineer, Kistna Reservoir Project.

Executive Engr.'s Office, Kistna Reservoir Project,
P.W.D. Secretariat, Chepauk,
Madras, 19th May 1911.

TREASURE TROVE.

It is hereby notified, under section 3 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878), that, on the 10th day of February 1911, treasure consisting of the undermentioned articles valued at Rs 54 was found hidden in the wall of a house belonging to one Damodara Mudali in the village of Arnipalliem in the Arni division, North Arcot district :—

Description of property.	Value. Rs. A. P.
Small brass vessel containing 54 old Arcot rupees and a piece of cloth ..	54 0 0

All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of North Arcot at his office in Vellore on the 1st day of August 1911 in order to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

N. S. BRODIE,
Collector.

North Arcot Collector's Office,
Chittoor, 6th March 1911.

It is hereby notified, under section 3 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act of 1878, that, on 12th February 1911, the treasure described hereunder was found in the temple site belonging to Chettiar in Vanadarajapuram village, Musiri taluk, Trichinopoly district, Madras Presidency, by one Andi Chetti of that village :—

	Value. Rs.
Silver coins being current rupees No. 50	50

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector at his office on 1st September 1911 with a view to the matter to be enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

E. W. LEGH,
Ag. Collector.

Trichinopoly Collector's Office,
15th March 1911.

It is hereby notified, under section 3 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, that the undermentioned treasure was found on the 20th March 1911, while Chella Pitchivadu and Lutchi, Voddars of Pidatapolum, were excavating earth in the donka for the local fund road under construction between Pedaru and Tatepalli Guduru, Nellore taluk:—

874 gold coins locally named Rookalu, and one gold piece broken by contact with the spade—all weighing Rs. 29–8–0 and valued at Rs. 400 approximately.

2. All claimants to this treasure should appear in person or by an agent before the Collector of Nellore on 20th October 1911 so that their claims may be enquired into and disposed of according to law.

Nellore Collector's Office
19th May 1911.

QADIR NAVAZ KHAN,
Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 3 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, that, on or about 7th January 1911, a treasure consisting of the undermentioned coins current during the Muhammadan period and valued at Rs. 212-1-0 was found while demolishing the old house belonging to Kapana Gaundan, son of Chinnamuthuralappa Gounden of Pedappalayam, Gobichettipalayam taluk, Coimbatore district, and digging the foundation for a new house:—

	Value.		
	Rs.	A.	P.
Whole rupees, 178	178	0	0
Half rupees, 60	30	0	0
Quarter rupees, 10	2	8	0
⅛ rupee, 4	0	8	0
1/16 rupee, 1	0	1	0
Total ..	212	1	0

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally, or by agent before the Collector of Coimbatore at his office at Coimbatore on Monday the 7th August 1911 in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

Coimbatore Collector's Office,
12th February 1911.

H. F. W. GILLMAN,
Collector.

JUDICIAL NOTIFICATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

IN INSOLVENCY.

Notice is hereby given that a Court will be held on Monday the 21st day of August next at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at the High Court House for the purpose of declaring the dividends in the matters hereunder mentioned, and that all objections to the schedules of the Insolvents and claims of any of their creditors, which have not previously been determined, will be heard and determined at the time and place above mentioned.

Serial number of petition.	Names of insolvents.	Dividend.	Serial number of petition.	Names of insolvents.	Dividend.
529 of 1906..	M. R. Arokiasami Mudali	First.	247 of 1907..	B. Paupak Rajoo	First.
211 of 1907..	E. Chandrasekara Gramany	Do.	69 of 1908 ..	J. Paush ..	Do.
561 of 1908 ..	C. Cowrish Chetty ..	Do.	963 of 1907..	P. Rajarathna Mudali, 2nd petition	Do.
15 of 1908 ..	G. E. Dunning ..	Do.	247 of 1907..	M. Rajoo Gramany, 3rd petition	Do.
120 of 1907..	S. Ithayaraja Naidu, 1st petition	Do.	882 of 1907	C. Ruthnavelu ..	Do.
936 of 1909	D. R. Francis ..	Do.	211 of 1907	M. Ruthnasabapathy Mudali	Do.
270 of 1907.	Ghulam Khan	Do.	194 of 1907..	A. Sinnasuga Pillay ..	Do.
330 of 1909 ..	P. Gopalasami Naidu and P. Vijiaraghavalu Naidu,	Do.	214 of 1907	M. Sadagopan Naidu ..	Do.
906 of 1909	T. Govinda Aiyar ..	Do.	188 of 1909 ..	K. Sambasiva Chetty ..	Do.
47 of 1908	T. Kantaswami Aiyar ..	Do.	283 of 1907	Shaik Hussain Sahib and Shaik Mohamed Sahib.	Do.
256 of 1907	T. Lakshmana Aiyar ..	Do.	45 of 1909	A. H. Serial ..	Do.
1 of 1907	J. A. Hunt ..	Do.	205 of 1907	J. R. Thompson ..	Do.
69 of 1908 ..	C. J. F. Joyce ..	Do.	324 of 1907.	A. C. Theruvengadathiri ..	Do.
8 of 1908	G. Kotiah Naidu, 2nd petition.	Do.	8 of 1907	K. Varadarajulu Raju ..	Do.
30 of 1908 ..	Pir Khan Bahadur	Do.	176 of 1907.	P. Vethagiri Ashari ..	Do.
77 of 1907	T. Kotayasahib Mudali	Do.	58 of 1908 ..	P. Venkatarathnam Naidu and G. Koppesami Naidu	Do.
264 of 1907	T. A. Lenard ..	Do.	244 of 1909.	H. W. Tristram ..	Do.
45 of 1907	A. Magna Mudali alias A. Sinnaiya Mudali.	Do.	176 of 1907	G. S. P. Lloyd ..	Do.
473 of 1907..	A. Maidena Chetty and Subayya Chetty	Do.	135 of 1908	B. Chengalraya Chetty and D. Rajarathi Chetty.	Second.
58 of 1907 ..	Pir Hazarath Syed Ghulam Mahomed Yahathik Khan.	Do.			

Insolvency Office, Madras,
26th May 1911.

J. R. ATKINSON,
Deputy Registrar.

FINANCIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

PRICE LIST OF STATIONERY ARTICLES.

The following are the rates fixed for the stationery articles, etc., issued during the year 1911–1912 and are notified for the information of the Controlling Officers and Heads of Departments:—

Description of articles.	Per	Rate (a) £ s. d.	Rate (b) Rs. A. P.
PAPER, WRITING (FIRST QUALITY).			
Imperial, Hand-made, Blue Laid, 30" × 22", 72 lb.	Ream	3 2 6	55 5 0
Do. Machine-made do. do. do.	"	1 17 9	30 6 6
Royal, Hand-made, Blue Laid, 24" × 19½", 44 lb.	"	1 11 3	27 6 11
Do. Machine-made do. do. do.	"	1 3 3	20 9 4
Do. Lancashire do. do. do.	"	1 12 1	28 8 3
Medium, Hand-made, Blue Laid, 22" × 17½", 34 lb.	"	1 4 2	22 4 4
Do. Machine-made do. do. do.	"	0 15 0	15 14 11
Do. Lancashire do. do. do.	"	1 5 8½	22 8 2
Demy, Hand-made, Blue Laid, 20" × 15½", 24 lb.	"	0 17 10	16 12 5
Do. Machine-made do. do. do.	"	0 12 4	10 14 8
Do. Lancashire do. do. do.	"	0 17 6	16 7 10
Double Foolscap, Hand-made, Cream Laid, 27" × 17", 30 lb.	"	1 5 3	21 7 5
Do. Lancashire do. do. do.	"	1 1 10½	19 5 9
Do. Hand-made, Blue Laid do. do.	"	1 0 9	20 5 3
Do. Machine-made, Cream Wove, 27" × 17", 28 lb.	"	0 4 5½	5 15 5
Do. do. do. tub-sized do.	"	0 10 11	9 10 7
Do. do. Cream Laid, 27" × 17", 20 lb.	"	0 3 1½	2 13 5
Foolscap, Hand-made, Cream Laid, 17" × 13½", 18 lb. De La Rue	"	1 0 0	26 10 7
Do. Machine-made, Cream Wove, 17" × 13½", 18 lb. for Courts	"	0 7 5	5 6 0
Do. Machine-made, Cream Laid, 17" × 13½", 20 lb.	"	0 9 9½	7 12 6
Do. Hand-made, Blue Laid, 17" × 13½", 15 lb.	"	0 12 8½	11 3 11
Do. Lancashire do. do. do.	"	0 11 2½	9 14 11
Do. Machine-made, Cream Wove, 17" × 13½", 16 lb.	"	0 4 10½	4 5 0
Do. do. do. do. 14 lb.	"	0 2 3	1 15 10
Do. do. do. do. do. ruled	"	..	2 5 1
Do. do. Cream Laid do. 10 lb.	"	0 1 7½	1 7 8
Quarto Post, Hand-made, Cream Laid, 13½" × 8½" De La Rue	"	0 18 0	15 14 15
Do. Machine-made do. do.	"	0 11 0	9 11 9
Do. do. Cream Wove, Crown Vellum	"	0 7 10½	6 15 6
Quarto Post, Cream Laid, 13½" × 8½" (Orgl. Turkey mill, Kent)	"	0 13 1	11 8 3
Covers to match the above	1,000	1 12 1½	28 6 10
Octavo Post, 9" × 7" (Orgl. Turkey mill, Kent), thick	Ream	0 4 10	4 4 5
Covers to match the above	1,000	0 11 6	9 11 9
Octavo Post, 9" × 7" (Orgl. Turkey mill, Kent), thin	Ream	0 4 10	4 4 6
Covers to match the above	1,000	0 11 1	8 13 10
Octavo Post, Machine-made, note, 10" × 8" (Turkey mill)	Ream	0 0 0	0 0 0
Do. Machine made, Cream Wove, Crown Vellum 9" × 7¼", 44 lb.	"	0 4 1½	3 2 5
Do. (Note) Hand-made, Cream Laid, De La Rue, 9" × 7¼"	"	0 9 0	7 15 6
Do. Machine-made, thin, superfine	"	0 2 4½	2 1 6
Do. H.M.B.L. thin, 4 lb.	"	0 7 0	6 3 1
Bank Post, 40" × 27", 31 lb.	"	0 14 11½	13 3 6
Do. faint ruled, mounted on cloth, 30" × 22"	"	12 2 5	214 12 2
Double Imperial Bank Post Hot pressed, 44" × 30", 40 lb.	"	0 19 7½	16 14 10
DEMI-OFFICIAL PAPERS AND COVERS FOR THE CHIEF SECRETARIAT AND PUBLIC WORKS SECRETARIAT.			
Paper, M.M., C.W., Foolscap, Air-dried, Vellum Wove, 17" × 13½", 20 lb.	Ream	0 12 5	10 15 10
Paper, writing, Baskerville, Vellum Wove, Quarto Post, 14" × 8", 12½ lb.	"	0 18 0	15 14 11
Envelopes, Baskerville, Vellum Wove, 7½" × 5"	1,000	1 10 0	29 8 10
Paper, M.M., C.W., Air-dried, Vellum, 10" × 8", 7 lb.	Ream	0 5 3	4 10 4
Envelopes to match the above, 5½" × 4¼"	1,000	0 10 3	8 1 1
Parchment note paper, quarto size	Ream	0 4 10½	4 2 1

(a) Rates as per invoices received from England.
(b) Converted into Indian currency at the official rates of exchange plus 15 per cent.

Description of articles.	Per	Rate (a) £ s. d.	Rate (b) Rs. A. P.
For the Revenue Secretariat.			
Paper, writing, Baskerville, Vellum Wove, Quarto Post, 13½" × 8½", 11 lb.	Ream ..	0 16 8	15 14 11
Envelopes, Baskerville, Yellow Wove, 7" × 4½"	1,000 ..	1 10 0	26 8 10
Paper, M.M., C.W., Air-dried, Vellum, 9" × 7", 6 lb. ..	Ream ..	0 3 11	3 7 6
Envelopes to match the above, 4½" × 3½"	1,000 ..	0 7 1	6 4 3
For the Postal Department.			
Quarto Post, M.M., Cream Wove, highly glazed 12 lb. ..	Ream ..	0 3 6	7 8 4
Covers to match do. (mill finish)	1,000 ..	0 12 0	10 13 0
Large Post, M.M., Cream Wove, 6½ lb.	Ream ..	0 5 10	5 2 7
Covers to match do (mill finish)	1,000 ..	0 11 0	9 11 0
Octavo Post, M.M., Cream Wove, 9" × 7", 6 lb.	Ream ..	0 4 7	4 0 11
Covers to match do. (mill finish)	1,000 ..	0 6 3	6 8 11
Paper, Writing (Second Quality).			
Royal Azure Laid, 44 lb.	Ream ..	0 8 8½	7 11 3
Medium Azure Laid, 34 lb.	" ..	0 6 0	5 18 7
Demy Azure Laid, 24 lb	" ..	0 4 -	4 3 3
Foolscap Azure Laid. 14 lb.	" ..	0 2 8½	2 8 4
Octavo Post, Cream Wove, 8 lb.	" ..	0 1 8	1 7 7
Paper, Printing.			
Double Royal, Tissue, 40" × 25", 14 lb.	Ream ..	0 7 6	6 10 2
Imperial, 30" × 22", superior, 50 lb.	" ..	0 15 7½	13 13 3
Do do. 40 lb.	" ..	0 6 6	5 12 0
Do. do. 26 lb.	" ..	..	4 1 0
Double Royal, 40" × 25", 80 lb.	" ..	..	8 6 0
Do do. 50 lb.	" ..	..	7 13 0
Do. do 35 lb.	" ..	0 5 11½	5 4 8
Royal, 25" × 20", superior, 40 lb	" ..	0 12 4	11 1 0
Do. do 32 lb.	" ..	0 5 2	4 9 2
Double Medium, 28" × 24", 40 lb.	" ..	..	8 4 0
Medium, 24" × 19", 28 lb.	" ..	..	6 14 6
Double Demy, 25" × 22½", 34 lb	" ..	..	5 8 0
Do. do. 50 lb.	" ..	0 8 1	7 2 5
Demy, 22½" × 17½", 25 lb.	" ..	0 4 [illegible]	3 8 6
Double Foolscap, 27" × 17", 28 lb.	" ..	0 4 6½	4 6 4
Do. do. 25 lb.	" ..	..	3 14 6
Do. do. 24 lb.	" ..	..	3 12 0
Do. do 21 lb	" ..	..	3 4 6
Do. do. 10 lb.	" ..	..	2 8 0
Do do. 16 lb., manilla paper ..	" ..	..	2 7 4
Quad, Foolscap, 56 lb.	" ..	0 3 [illegible]	3 0 4
Do. 50 lb	" ..	..	7 13 0
Do 48 lb	" ..	..	7 8 0
Do. 42 lb.	" ..	..	6 6 0
Do 32 lb.	" ..	..	5 0 0
Double Royal, 64 lb	" ..	0 18 4½	9 2 11
Printing, White, superior, Imperial, Super. calendered, soft sized, 22" × 30", 60 lb.	" ..	0 16 3	14 8 1
Printing, White superior, Royal, Super. calendered, soft sized 20" × 25", 40 lb.	" ..	0 10 10	9 8 8
Printing, White, superior, Royal, Super. calendered, soft sized 20" × 25", 60 lb.	" ..	0 16 3	14 8 1
Printing, White, superior, Double Foolscap, Super calendered, soft sized, 27" × 17", 40 lb.	" ..	0 10 10	9 9 5
Printing, White, superior, Double Foolscap, Super calendered, soft sized 27" × 17", 34 lb	" ..	0 9 2½	8 2 4
Printing White, superior, Double Crown, Antique laid, 40 lb.	"	0 13 0	8 13 7
Do. Royal, Antique laid, 33 lb (Letter's)	" ..	0 8 2	7 4 10
Do. Double Foolscap, 30 lb., for Records	" ..	0 10 0	8 13 7
Paper, Badami.			
Royal, 25" × 20", 25 lb.	Ream ..	0 4 1	3 9 10
Do do. 20 lb	" ..	0 3 3	2 14 0
Double Foolscap, 27" × 17", 28 lb.	" ..	0 4 6½	4 0 4
Do do. 16 lb	" ..	0 2 6	2 5 8
Cartridge, Royal, 66 lb.	" ..	..	10 12 10

(a) Rates as per invoices received from England.
(b) Converted into Indian currency at the official rates of exchange prior to 1st April.

Description of articles	Per	Rate (a) £ s. d.	Rate (b) Rs. A. P.
PAPER, COLOURED.			
Royal, blue, 25 lb.	Ream	0 4 1½	3 6 10
Do. green do.	"	0 4 7	4 7 7
Do. orange do.	"	0 4 1	3 6 10
Do. pink do.	"	0 4 1	3 9 10
Do. red do.	"	0 6 0	5 8 6
Do. salmon do.	"	0 4 1	3 9 10
Do yellow do.	"	0 3 3	2 14 0
Double Foolscap, dark blue, 25 lb.	"	0 3 1½	2 12 3
Do. light blue do.	"	0 3 7	3 2 9
Do. dark green do.	"	0 3 1½	2 12 3
Do. blue green do.	"	0 3 7	3 2 9
Do orange do.	"	0 3 7	3 2 9
Do. pink do.	"	0 3 4	2 15 2
Do. red do.	"	0 3 4	2 15 2
Do salmon do.	"	0 3 1½	2 12 3
Do. yellow do.	"	0 3 1½	2 12 3
Do brown do.	"	0 3 8	3 1 7
Do, yellow, 34 lb	"	0 4 3	3 12 2
Demy, yellow, 10 lb.	"	0 2 4	2 4 6
Double Crown, dark blue, 30" × 20", 30 lb.	"	0 3 0	3 0 1
Do. light blue	"	0 4 3	4 2 1
Do. blue green	"	0 4 3	4 2 1
Do. gublin grey	"	0 7 0	6 10 2
Do. mottled grey, 30 lb	"	0 5 0	4 6 10
Do. enamelled, white, 30 lb.	"	0 15 3	13 7 11
Do. do. orange, 30 lb.	"	0 8 0	7 15 6
Do. do. chocolate, 30 lb.	"	0 8 0	7 15 6
Royal, yellow, 28" × 20", 28 lb.	"	0 3 6	3 1 7
Do. green, 28 lb.	"	0 3 6	3 1 7
Do. pink, 28 lb.	"	0 3 9	3 5 1
Do. red, 28 lb.	"	0 3 9	3 5 1
Do. blue green, 28 lb	"	0 4 0	3 8 8
Do. enamelled, dark green, 28 lb.	"	0 7 6	6 10 2
Do. do. crimson, 28 lb.	"	0 8 3	5 8 8
Do do. dark green, 30 lb.	"	0 7 0	6 5 1
Do. do purple, 30 lb.	"	0 10 6	8 4 8
Do. do. light blue, 30 lb.	"	0 8 6	6 9 6
Do. do. blue green, 30 lb.	"	0 9 6	8 6 5
Do. do. white, 30 lb...	"	0 12 0	10 10 0
Double Foolscap, orange, 27" × 17", 26 lb.	"	0 4 0	3 3 8
Do. yellow, 28 lb.	"	0 3 6	3 1 7
Do green do.	"	0 3 6	3 1 7
Do. red do.	"	0 3 0	2 5 8
Do. brick red do.	"	0 8 0	7 15 0
Do. salmon do.	"	0 3 6	3 1 7
Do. brown do.	"	0 7 0	6 10 2
Do. primrose do.	"	0 6 0	5 12 0
Do goblin grey, 28 lb.	"	0 7 0	6 4 1
Do. dark blue, 50 lb.	"	0 0 ¾	5 5 8
Do yellow do.	"	0 8 3	5 8 6
Do salmon do.	"	0 0 0	7 14 5
Do. pink do.	"	0 10 0	8 13 7
Do. orange do.	"	0 9 0	7 14 5
Do. green, 34 lb.	"	0 4 1	3 0 10
Do red do.	"	0 5 3¼	4 11 3
Paper coloured on one side only for Kindergarten work	"	0 9 3	8 3 0
PAPER, CARTRIDGE.			
White Cartridge, Royal, 25" × 20", 50 lb	Ream	1 0 0	18 2 3
Do, do. do. 40 lb.	"	0 18 4	16 3 7
Brown Cartridge, Royal, 40 lb.	"	"	5 2 5
Do. do. 40 lb.	"	"	4 7 8
Do. do 34 lb.	"	"	3 12 11
Do Demy, 28 lb	"	"	3 2 2
Do do. 22 lb.	"	"	2 7 5
Do do 20 lb.	"	"	2 5 10
Do. Double Foolscap, 24 lb	"	0 3 0	2 10 0
White Cartridge, Demy, 20 lb.	"	"	3 2 10
Do Royal, 88 lb.	"	"	10 12 10

(a) Rates as per invoices received from England.
(b) Converted into Indian currency at the official rates of exchange plus 18 per cent

Description of articles	Rate. For	(a) £ s. d.	(b) Rs. A. P.
PAPER, CARTRIDGE—*cont.*			
Country paper, Demy	Ream ..	..	2 14 0
Do. Foolscap	" ..	..	1 28 0
Brown Cartridge, Double Super Royal, 87 lb.	" ..	1 6 8½	23 4 0
Brown friction-glazed do. 160 lb.	" ..	1 11 6½	27 13 0
Brown Cartridge, 43½" × 29", 140 lb.	" ..	0 12 6	11 1 0
PAPER, BLOTTING.			
Pink, Medium, 22½" × 17½", 34 lb.	Ream ..	0 5 6	7 8 4
White do. do.	" ..	0 11 4	10 0 0
PAPER, MISCELLANEOUS			
Marble, Binding	Ream ..	0 7 6	9 10 2
Carbon paper, Black, 22½" × 17½", carbonised on one side ..	" ..	0 18 3	16 2 5
Do. do. carbonised on both sides ..	" ..	0 19 8	17 4 1
Do. blue	" ..	1 4 6	31 10 11
Per carbon paper	" ..	1 13 8	29 12 2
Penetic carbon paper	" ..	1 12 5	28 10 2
Zenetic carbon paper	" ..	..	32 8 0
Herbarium, Medium, for drying, 22½" × 17½", 26 lb. ..	" ..	0 10 0	16 13 0
Do. do. for mounting	" ..	0 11 0	17 11 2
Mounting Cartridge, thick	" ..	1 0 0	17 11 2
Do. do. thin	" ..	2 9 0	43 5 10
Herbarium, Medium, for envelopes, 22½" × 17½", 28 lb. ..	" ..	1 5 0	32 2 0
Paper, Albumanized	" ..	0 17 6	15 7 10
Do. Filtering, Royal, 24" × 19½", 44 lb	" ..	7 18 3	168 13 7
Do Imperial, Hand-made, linen, 30" × 22", 62 lb. ..	" ..	1 0 12	26 7 7
Parchment, Animal, Imperial	" ..	5 5 0	92 24 10
Vellum, Animal, Demy, 20" × 15"	Skin ..	0 2 1	1 13 6
Paper, Transfer, for facsimile printing process	Each ..	0 2 0	1 13 4
Oil paper for facsimile printing process	Ream ..	1 1 0	18 9 4
Paper Tissue for opium wrapping	" ..	1 10 0	26 8 10
Ordnance cloth-lined paper, 41" × 17"	" ..	0 1 1	0 18 4
Do. 41" × 28"	" ..	3 1 0	55 16 9
Art paper, Royal, 80 lb.	" ..	5 12 6	99 9 0
Do. Demy, 40 lb.	" ..	0 13 1½	13 0 9
Silk net for repair of records	" ..	0 12 1	10 11 1
	Yard ..	0 1 1½	0 15 5
PAPER FOR TYPE-WRITERS AND CYCLOSTYLES.			
Carbonic, black, for duplicating copies with type-writer ..	Ream ..	1 10 0	28 6 10
Do. blue do. do ..	" ..	1 5 9	22 12 7
Do. purple do. do ..	" ..	1 5 9	22 12 7
Do. do (Underwood)	" ..	1 6 9	22 12 7
Do. black, brief size for duplicating copies with type-writer	" ..	2 17 6	50 14 3
Type, stencil paper or wax stencil sheets with fibrous paper attached	" ..	3 0 0	55 6 8
Fibre sheets	" ..	1 7 6	24 5 8
Protecting tissue paper	Quire ..	0 0 6	0 7 1
Buriock fine linen paper	Ream ..	0 1 3	1 1 8
Manifolding paper for type-writer	" ..	0 0 9	0 3 8
Stencil paper for Cyclostyle, Foolscap size	" ..	0 1 11	1 11 2
Do. do. Quarto size	" ..	0 18 5	16 6 0
Do. do. Octavo size	" ..	0 17 4	15 7 10
Do. for Trypograph, Foolscap size	" ..	0 10 0	8 13 7
Do do Quarto size	" ..	0 12 6	69 12 8
Do. do Octavo size	" ..	1 17 9½	29 14 11
Roneo stencil paper	" ..	1 1 7	19 8 6
Neostyle paper, white, Foolscap, extra thick	" ..	2 15 0	48 10 10
Impression paper for Roneo	" ..	0 3 6	3 1 7
Gestetner's Rotary stencil paper Type No. 3	" ..	0 1 5	1 4 1
Do. do. No. 8½	" ..	1 12 6	28 12 2
	" ..	0 17 6	15 7 10
PAPER, WATER-MARKED.			
Water-marked, special kind, Double Foolscap, 24 lb., for Accountant General for printing bills, cheques and transfer receipts forms	Ream ..	0 8 4	8 4 8

(a) Rates as per invoices received from England.
(b) Converted into Indian currency at the official rates of exchange *plus* 18 per cent.

Description of articles.	Per	Rate (a) £ s. d.	(b) Rs. A. P.
PAPER, DRAWING.			
Continuous, mounted on brown holland, 60" wide, in rolls of 100'	Roll	2 10 11	38 0 5
Continuous, mounted on brown holland, 40" wide, in rolls of 100'	"	2 13 7	47 6 9
Continuous, endless, in rolls of 103 yards	"	1 11 6	27 14 0
Double elephant, 130 lb.	Ream	10 4 0	180 6 0
Long elephant, in rolls of 12 yards	Roll	0 2 6	2 3 6
Cartridge, in rolls of 100 yards × 40", 130 lb	"	1 10 6	26 15 11
Antiquarian	Ream	44 0 0	778 12 10
Imperial, 30" × 22", 72 lb.	"	4 10 0	88 4 6
Tracing paper, 60" × 40", in rolls of 1 quire, 42 lb.	"	2 19 6	52 10 6
Transfer paper, Imperial, 30" × 22", in roll of 1 quire	"	3 0 0	53 1 7
Bank post, Double Elephant, 31 lb., ruled in ½" squares, unmounted on cloth	"	1 16 6	32 4 10
Paper, drawing, tracing, oiled, 30" × 22"	"	3 16 6	62 10 6
PAPER LITHOGRAPHIC.			
Lithographic, Double Elephant, 140 lb.	Ream	3 11 9	44 13 9
Do. do. M.M., 110 lb.	"	2 0 8	35 15 10
Do. Double Royal, 80 lb.	"	1 8 0	25 10 8
Paper, M.M., for the Cyanotype process in rolls of 100 yards,	Roll	0 15 0	13 4 0
Double Imperial litho printing paper, hotpressed, 44" × 30", 110 lb., highly glazed	Ream	2 5 7	40 5 6
SECTION PAPER.			
Imperial, ruled, for prismatic compass, 30½ × 22", 72 lb.	Ream	4 0 0	70 12 10
Do. ½" scale, 30" × 22", 72 lb.	"	3 4 10	57 6 0
Do. ¼" do. do. do.	"	3 4 9	57 4 10
Do. ⅛" do. do. do.	"	3 10 0	61 15 2
Do. 1/16" do. do. do.	"	4 9 6	74 13 0
Do. 1/64" do. scale for rise and fall of rivers, half sheets, 22" × 15", 36 lb.	"	2 15 0	46 7 11
Do. decimal parts, 1/10 of a foot, 30" × 22", 72 lb.	"	3 2 10	55 8 9
Do. do 1/20 do. do do	"	4 0 0	70 12 10
Do. do. 1/40 do. do. do.	"	2 1 6	44 0 10
Do. do. 1/80 do. do. do.	"	3 4 0	58 10 6
Do. logarithmic scale squared	"	3 15 0	66 6 0
BLANK BOOKS (EUROPE).			
Levelling book, large, 124 leaves	Each	0 2 3	1 1 8
Do. small, 62 do.	"	0 0 11½	0 13 6
Survey book, large, 124 leaves	"	0 1 0½	0 14 7
Do. small, 62 do.	"	0 0 8½	0 11 3
Metallic book with pencils, large, 7½" × 4½"	"	0 0 6½	0 7 6
Do. do. small, 5" × 2½"	"	0 0 4	0 4 9
Pitman's Phonn Reporter's book	"	0 0 6	0 7 1
BLANK BOOKS (COUNTRY).			
Forest Guard Pocket Note-books	Each		0 0 10
Signalling Message Books	"		0 0 0
Leather-bound, Royal, ¼ quires	"		2 13 1
Do. Medium do.	"		0 0 1
Do. Demy do.	"		1 15 1
Do. Foolscap do.	"		1 3 0
Do. Office register and case book	"		2 11 2
Half-bound, Guard book	"		1 7 9
Do. Foolscap, 2 quires	"		0 6 9
Do Prescription book, 4 quires	"		0 3 11
Do. Prescription book, 200 pages	"		0 3 6
Do Note-book for karnams	"		0 2 9
Do. File book	"		0 7 2
Marble cover, Demy, 1 quire	"		0 3 7
Do. Foolscap do.	"		0 1 11
Do. Quarto, ¼ quire	"		0 1 10
Do. Octavo, ¼ do.	"		0 1 0

(a) Rates as per invoices received from England.
(b) Converted into Indian currency at the official rates of exchange plus 18 per cent.

Description of articles.	Per	Rate (a) £	s.	d.	(b) Rs.	A.	P.
BLANK BOOKS (COUNTRY)—cont.							
Service Register, Foolscap size	Each				0	5	6
Section Note-books	"				0	13	6
Sketch Books	"				0	5	8
Ruled Note-books	"				0	3	8
Flat file rods	"				0	2	6
Hinged file boards	"				0	3	0
Carbon paper note-books	"				0	9	2
COVERS (EUROPE).							
To match Foolscap, Hand-made, Cream Laid, 8¼" × 13½", De La Rue	1,000	1	1	3	17	12	5
To match Quarto, Hand-made, Cream Laid, 7¼" × 4", De La Rue	"	0	15	6	16	8	0
To match Quarto Post, Crown Vellum, 7¼" × 5"	"	0	10	6	14	6	8
To match note, Hand made, Cream Laid, 4¼" × 3½", De La Rue	"	0	8	9	7	12	11
Envelopes, 4½" × 3½", Crown Vellum	"	0	8	3	7	4	10
Do. to match Octavo Post, Machine-made, thin, superfine	"	0	5	0	5	1	8
Do to match Note paper, 10" × 8"	"	0	15	9	13	15	0
Do. do. 9" × 7"	"	0	11	9	10	6	0
Covers, linen-lined, 19" × 6"	"	3	10	0	61	15	2
Do. 18½" × 6½"	"	4	10	0	76	10	5
Do. 16" × 10"	"	6	12	9	99	8	0
Do. 16½" × 5½"	"	3	3	9	56	8	8
Do 16" × 6"	"	3	14	0	65	7	10
Do 10" × 5"	"	2	10	0	44	4	8
Do. 10" × 4½"	"	1	13	0	31	13	0
Do. 8½" × 4"	"	0	18	0	14	2	7
Envelopes to match Quarto Post, 13¼" × 8½"	"	0	18	6	16	8	0
COVERS (COUNTRY).							
Leather, 16" × 6"	Each				1	2	0
Covers, Brown Cartridge, 16" × 6½"	100				0	10	6
Do. do. 14½" × 3½"	"				0	7	8
Do. do. 10" × 4½"	"				0	4	4
Official, Demy, 8¼" × 5"	"				0	13	4
Do. Foolscap, 8½" × 3½"	"				0	10	4
Do. small, 5½" × 4½" and 6" × 3½"	"				0	5	2
Do do. 4" × 4½"	"				0	4	1
Covers (for visual signalling)	1,000				6	0	0
BOARDS, ETC (EUROPE).							
Elastic bed, litho, 50" × 32"	Each	0	8	6	8	13	11
Do do. 45" × 30"	"	0	8	0	4	6	10
Herbarium Mill boards, 17½" × 11½"	Dozen	0	0	8½	0	10	0
Mill boards, 38" × 30", highly glazed	"	0	9	0	7	15	8
Do 40" × 28", thick	"	0	5	0	4	6	10
Straw boards, 26" × 21" exact, 2½ lb.	100	0	16	8	13	7	11
Do. 30" × 25", 3 lb.	"	0	18	2	16	1	8
Do do. 2½ lb.	"	0	15	8	13	7	11
Do. do. 2 lb.	"	0	12	2½	10	12	10
Do. do. 1½ lb.	"	0	9	2	8	1	10
Do do. 1 lb.	"	0	5	8½	4	26	0
Do. do ½ lb.	"	0	2	8½	2	6	4
Do. 16" × 8½", 2½ oz.	"	0	1	6	1	4	1
Grass boards, Royal, 20" × 25", thin	Dozen	0	8	10	0	11	10
White boards do. thick	"	0	5	7½	0	8	10
Coloured boards do. extra superfine	"	0	0	11½	0	13	7
Lion boards, white, 4 sheets	Gross	3	3	9	3	5	1
Stolzenberg files	100	2	15	1	15	12	9
Punching apparatus for the above	No.	3	3	3½	3	1	8
BOARDS (COUNTRY).							
Country paste-boards, Royal	Dozen				0	10	0
Boards, drawing, wooden, 40" × 30"	Each				3	10	0
Do. do. 30" × 20"	"				2	8	0
Do. do. 30" × 22"	"				3	6	0
Do. do. 23" × 16"	"				4	15	0
	"				2	14	0

(a) Rates as per invoices received from England.
(b) Converted into Indian currency at the official rates of exchange plus 10 per cent.

Description of articles.	Per	Rate (a) £ s. d.	(b) Rs. A. P.
SET SQUARES, ETC. (COUNTRY).			
Set Squares, wooden, 45° & 60°	Set	..	3 0 0
T. Squares do. 20"	Each	..	0 14 0
Do. do. 24"	,,	..	0 16 6
Do. do. 30"	,,	..	2 2 0
Do. do. 32"	,,	..	2 0 0
Do do 34"	,,	..	1 8 0
Do do. 36"	,,	..	1 8 0
Do. do. 40"	,,	..	1 10 0
Do. do. 42"	,,	..	2 8 0
Do. do. 40", ebony edged	,,	..	3 4 0
Do. do. 24" do	,,	..	1 0 0
Do. do 20" do.	,,	..	1 10 0
CARD BOARDS, ETC. (EUROPE).			
Card boards, white, 8 sheets thick, 24½" × 18½"	Dozen	0 0 9½	0 11 0
Do. for printing scales, 6 sheets thick, 7½" × 2½"	,,	0 0 9½	0 11 0
Do. do. do. 13½" × 1½"	1,000	2 3 1	2 11 6
Do. do. do. 5½" × 1½"	,,	0 0 9½	0 11 3
Message cards, in packs of 50, 7½" × 2½", 6 sheets thick	100 packs	1 0 10	17 9 10
Cards, large do. 5½" × 3½" do.	,,	0 15 0	13 1 3
Do. small do. 4½" × 3" do.	,,	0 12 6	10 9 0
Card boards, 8½" × 6½"	Dozen	0 0 3½	0 1 9
CARDS (COUNTRY).			
Black post cards (single)	1,000	..	1 0 2
Do (double)	,,	..	2 0 4
INK, WRITING, PRINTING, ETC. (EUROPE).			
Stephens' blueblack ink	Jar	0 1 5½	1 4 8
Red ink powder, fuschine	Oz.	0 0 2	0 2 0
Blackwood's rubies red ink	Jar	0 0 10	0 11 10
Blue ink for ruling, concentrated	,,	0 0 11	0 13 0
Blueblack ink for ruling, concentrated	,,	0 0 11	0 13 0
Red ink do.	,,	0 0 11	0 13 0
Ink, printing, black	Lb.	0 0 8½	0 10 0
Do. blue	,,	0 1 0	0 14 2
Do. red	,,	0 1 0	0 14 2
Do. green	,,	0 1 0	0 14 2
Do. yellow	,,	0 1 0	0 14 2
Do fine bookblack	,,	0 1 0	0 14 2
Ink for cyclostyles, etc.	Bottle	0 0 7	0 8 3
Do. violet, for William's typewriter	,,	0 1 8½	1 3 2
Do. litho, black, fine, by Shaskell, Edward & Co., in jars of 1¼ lb.	Jar	0 0 3	0 3 5
Do printing, transfer, improved by Abney, in 1 oz. bottles	Bottle	0 1 4½	1 7 5
Blue endorsing ink, in 2 oz. bottles	,,	0 0 5	0 5 11
Red do. in 1 oz. do	,,	0 0 4	0 4 6
Straker & Sons' transfer ink for facsimile printing process	,,	0 3 4	0 15 2
Printers' varnish	Quart	0 1 0	0 5 3
Litho ink, Chinese blue	Lb	0 0 3	1 15 10
Ink, transfer, for litho. press	Cake	0 1 10½	1 10 7
Litho. varnish, thin, for litho press	Quart	0 1 1½	0 15 11
Do. medium	Gallon	0 8 8	5 12 0
Waterproof, Indian ink	Bottle	0 0 5½	0 6 6
Do. ink of different colours	,,	0 0 6	0 7 1
Ronco stencil ink	Tin	0 2 8	2 5 8
Stencil ink for Rotary stylo.	Tube	0 0 8½	0 10 0
INK (COUNTRY).			
Black ink powder	Dozen papers.	..	0 3 6
Black registration ink	Jar	..	0 10 8
Scarlet ink powder	Packet	..	0 2 1½
Paste for cyclostyles in tins of 8 tubes each	Tin	..	0 0 0

(a) Rates as per invoices received from England.
(b) Converted into Indian currency at the official rates of exchange plus 15 per cent.

Description of articles.	Per	Rate (a) £	s.	d.	(b) Rs.	A.	P.
INK-BOTTLES, ETC. (EUROPE).							
Glass, with covers, for wooden inkstands	Dozen	0	1	7	1	6	6
Spare covers for ink glasses	"	0	1	0	0	14	2
Glass with screw top	"	0	5	0	4	6	10
Gum bottles with brushes	"	0	7	0	6	3	1
Pewter inkstands with wells	Each				0	14	0
INK-BOTTLES (COUNTRY).							
Ink-bottles, glazed, brown	Each				0	1	7
WOODEN ARTICLES (COUNTRY).							
Inkstands, wooden, flat, with brass handles	Each				0	8	6
Do. do. box	"				0	4	9
Rulers, round, large and small	"				0	1	6
Do. flat	"				0	1	3
Wooden flats with lead	"				0	2	6
PENCILS.							
Black-lead, ordinary	Dozen	0	0	2	0	2	4
Do. No. 3, hard	"	0	0	3	0	3	7
Do office, middling, best	"	0	0	3	0	3	7
Red pencils, soft, 7" long	"	0	0	8½	0	10	0
Do. do. best	"	0	1	3	1	1	8
Blue pencils, soft, 7" long	"	0	0	4½	0	5	7
Do. do. best	"	0	1	0½	0	14	9
Red and blue pencils	"	0	0	6½	0	7	8
Green pencils, 7" long	"	0	0	3	0	3	5
Yellow do. do.	"	0	0	3	0	3	5
Brown do. do.	"	0	0	3	0	3	5
Pencils, drawing, B.	"	0	0	4	0	4	9
Do. B.B.	"	0	0	4	0	4	9
Do. B.B.B.	"	0	0	4½	0	5	3
Do F.	"	0	0	4	0	4	9
Do H.B.	"	0	0	4	0	4	9
Do. H.	"	0	0	4	0	4	9
Do. H H.	"	0	0	4	0	4	9
Do. H H. (Hexagonal)	"	0	2	3	1	15	10
Do. H H H.	"	0	0	4	0	4	9
Do. H.H H H.	"	0	0	4	0	4	9
Pencils, small, for bow compasses	"	0	0	1½	0	2	1
Leads for pantagraph, in cases of 1 dozen each	Dozen leads	0	2	1	1	13	8
Slate pencils in boxes of 100 each	1,000	0	2	0	2	0	11
Indelible ink pencils (copy)	Dozen	0	6	10	0	11	9
Kohinoor copying pencils	"	0	2	3	1	15	10
Metal point protectors for the above	"	0	0	8½	0	8	10
Automatic stop gauge pencils	"	0	6	8	5	15	7
Spare leads for the above in boxes of 3 each	Dozen boxes	0	4	2	3	11	0
Pitman's phonetic pencils	Dozen	0	0	8	0	9	5
STEEL NIBS, ETC.							
Gillot's No 808 M.	Gross	0	1	4	1	2	11
Do. No. 616 M.	"	0	2	3	1	15	10
Mitchell's B., broad point	"	0	1	3	1	1	8
Do J. do	"	0	1	3	1	1	8
Do. black swan quills, No. 808 B	"	0	10	8	11	15	2
Do —school pens, F M B.	"	0	0	9	0	9	9
Gillot's magnum bonum, No. 227 in boxes of 1 dozen each with holder	"	0	0	7½	0	9	9
Do. medium, No 225	"	0	0	9	0	15	7
Mitchell's No 601, broad point	"	0	9	5	0	5	4
Do. O	"	0	1	0	0	14	2
Perry & Co.'s No 1446 B	"	0	1	4½	1	5	5
Do. No. 86 M.	"	0	1	3	1	5	3
Do. army pens, No. 1052	"	0	0	8	0	9	5
Perry's litho., soft metallic, in cards of 6 each, with holder	"	0	0	8	0	9	5
Pens, crow quills, in cards of 12 each, with holder	"	0	4	6	3	15	9
Perry's No 7042	"	0	4	6	3	15	9
Mitchell's No 74 L.B.	"	0	0	6	0	10	8
	"	0	0	8½	0	9	9

(a) Rates as per invoices received from England.
(b) Converted into Indian currency at the official rates of exchange *plus* 12 per cent.

Description of articles.	Per	Rate. (a) £	s.	d.	(b) Rs.	A.	P.
STEEL NIBS, ETC.—*contd.*							
Mitchell's No. 0370	Gross	0	2	0	2	3	5
Do. G	"	0	1	3	1	1	8
Do. Imperial litho., No. 0470	"	0	3	0	2	10	0
Do. etching, No. 0293	"	0	0	10½	0	12	5
C. Brandauer & Co.'s No. 16 L., law pen	"	0	0	9½	0	11	0
Do. No. 46 F.	"	0	0	10½	0	12	0
Do. No. 251 B., silver (steel), J.	"	0	1	3½	1	1	7
Do. No. 175	"	0	1	0	1	12	10
Do. No. 274 lancet	"	0	1	3	1	1	8
Do. No. 147, scribbling pen	"	0	1	3	1	1	8
J. Gillot & Son's No. 3	"	0	2	0	1	12	4
Do. No. 4							
Gillot's mapping and printing, No. 291, in cards of 1 dozen each with holder	"	0	0	7	0	7	8
Do. No. 404	"	0	0	11	0	13	0
Hindoo pen, No. 2	"	0	1	5	1	4	1
Ball-pointed pens	"	0	2	0	1	12	4
Hinkswell & Co.'s No. 024, fine	"	0	1	4	1	0	11
Do. do. medium							
Do. do. broad							
Mitchell's, J., fine	"	0	1	3	1	1	5
Do. No. 027 B	"	0	0	8	0	9	5
Do. Hatchuring	"	0	3	0	2	10	0
Do. R., gold nibs (gilt)	"	0	3	4½	2	16	0
Public Joseph Gillot's pen, No. 292 F	"	0	0	11	0	13	0
William Mitchell's, J., galvanized	"	0	1	7½	1	7	0
Do. J., white coated	"	0	1	7½	1	7	0
Do. J., metal	"	0	1	7½	1	7	0
Do. J.E.B., galvanized	"	0	1	7½	1	7	0
Do. J., elongated, galvanized	"	0	1	0	1	3	0
Do. 0526, goldan metal stub F M. & B.	"	0	1	4½	1	3	6
Do. 0528, metal stub M.	"	0	1	4½	1	3	6
Do. 0532, small stub F	"	0	1	0	0	14	2
Esterbrook relief pens, No. 324	"	0	1	3	1	7	7
Hinkswell's Relief Pens	"	0	0	11½	0	13	7
Waverly	"	0	1	5	1	4	1
The Remenesque	"	0	1	5	1	4	1
The Firefly	"	0	2	1	1	13	8
Muddies' squeezer	"	0	4	0	3	6	8
Ladies' nibs	"	0	2	7½	2	8	2
Joseph Gillot & Sons, the Pearl	"	0	1	0	0	14	2
Do. the Welcome	"	0	1	0	0	14	2
Do. J. & C. Black	"	0	1	1	0	15	4
Do. J. & C. Gilt	"	0	1	2	1	0	6
Independent stylographic pen	Each	0	1	9½	1	0	4
PENHOLDERS, ETC.							
Accommodation for steel pens, cedar wood, 7" long	Gross	0	3	11	3	7	6
For army schools, 6" long	Dozen	0	0	1½	0	2	1
For magnum bonum pens	"	0	0	1½	0	1	6
For crow quills	"	0	0	11	0	13	0
For mapping pens	"	0	0	1½	0	1	9
For lithographic pens	Gross	0	2	0	1	12	4
Slate pencil cases, steel, in boxes of 1 gross	Box	0	7	10	2	6	1
Style for cyclostyles	Each	0	1	6	1	0	3
Do. for typograph	"	0	1	6	1	0	3
Holders for black and coloured pencils	Dozen	0	1	3	1	1	8
QUILLS							
Swan quills, uncut	100	0	1	0	12	9	4
Goose quills do.	1,000	1	3	0	21	0	4
SLATES.							
Slates (large and small)	Dozen	0	3	9½	3	5	8
Do. ruled for Training Schools	"	0	3	9	3	5	0
CHALK.							
White, prepared for black boards, in boxes of 1 gross each	Box	0	0	5	0	5	11
Coloured, in boxes of 1 gross each	"	0	1	3	1	1	8
Ordinary, for black-boards	Cwt.	0	1	6	1	5	5
Coloured crayons	Box	0	2	6	2	2	3

(a) Rates as per invoices received from England.
(b) Converted into Indian currency at the official rates of exchange *plus* 10 per cent.

Description of articles.	Per	Rate. (a) £	s.	d.	(b) Rs.	A.	P.
COLOUR BOX.							
First sort, mahogany, containing 18 colours, etc.	Box	1	3	0	20	5	7
Brass bound, mahogany, 11 colours	"	0	12	8	11	3	4
Mahogany, with sliding covers, of 6 whole cakes and 6 brushes	"	0	8	6	8	12	0
Moist colours in tin cases, containing 12 colours, with brushes	"	0	3	4	2	15	2
COLOUR CAKES, SPARE.							
Chinese, white (small)	Cake	0	0	1½	0	1	0
Flake do (large and small)	"	0	0	3½	0	4	5
Chrome, yellow (do.)	"						
Gamboge (small)	"	0	0	1½	0	1	9
Emerald green (do.)	"	0	0	2	0	2	4
Prussian green (do.)	"	0	0	2	0	2	4
Hooker's green (do.)	"	0	0	2	0	2	4
Green verditer (do.)	"	0	0	1½	0	2	1
Lake (do)	"	0	0	3	0	3	6
Crimson lake (do.)	"						
Vermilion green (do.)	"	0	0	2	0	2	4
Light red (do.)	"	0	0	2	0	2	4
Vermilion red (do.)	"	0	0	2	0	2	4
Venetian red (do)	"	0	0	2	0	2	4
Cobalt, blue (do.)	"	0	0	5	0	5	11
Prussian blue (do.)	"	0	0	2	0	2	4
Burnt sienna (do.)	"	0	0	1½	0	2	1
Raw sienna (do.)	"	0	0	1½	0	2	1
Burnt amber (do)	"	0	0	1½	0	2	1
Orange pare (large and small)	"	0	0	3½	0	4	5
Paynes, grey (small)	"	0	0	2½	0	2	11
Sepia (do)	"	0	0	3½	0	4	1
Do warm (do.)	"	0	0	2½	0	2	11
Neutral tint (do.)	"	0	0	2½	0	2	11
Indigo (do.)	"	0	0	2½	0	2	8
Carmine (do.)	"	0	0	3	0	3	6
Yellow ochre (do.)	"	0	0	2	0	2	4
Indian ink	"	0	0	2	0	2	4
Do. large, 2 oz. sticks, hexagonal	"	0	0	3½	0	3	9
Scarlet pare (large and small)	"	0	0	4½	0	5	4
Shading cakes (large)	"	0	0	3	0	3	6
Ultra marine 1 lue (small)	"	0	0	2	0	2	4
French blue (small)	"	0	0	1½	0	2	1
Lamp-black cakes (small)	"	0	0	2½	0	2	11
Sap green (large and small)	"	0	0	2½	0	2	11
Vandyke brown (small)	"	0	0	2	0	2	4
COLOUR SLABS, ETC							
Colour slabs, large, flat	Dozen	0	3	3	2	14	8
Do. saucers, round, glazed	"	0	0	6½	0	3	2
Do. do. unglazed	"	0	0	4	0	4	8
Cups, enamelled, for damping	No.	0	1	3	1	1	8
Colour saucers, glazed (nest of 6)	Nest	0	1	1	1	½	12
BRUSHES, ETC.							
Camel hair, round (in tin albatta ferrules with black polished handles) of sizes	Dozen	0	1	10	1	10	0
Camel hair, flat, 1½" × ¼" thick	"	0	9	9	8	10	1
Do do. 3" × ½" do	"	1	1	6	18	9	4
Sable hair, of sizes	"	0	3	7	3	2	9
Gum brushes, small	"	0	0	5½	0	5	0
Stump brushes, of sizes	"	0	1	10	1	10	0
Brushes for damping	No.	0	1	0	1	5	3
SPONGE.							
Ordinary	Oz. piece	0	1	6	2	3	5
Ordinary, small, to ½ oz. pieces	Each	0	1	3	1	1	8
Best, Turkey	Oz	0	2	0	1	12	4

(a) Rates as per invoices received from England.
(b) Converted into Indian currency at the official rates of exchange plus 10 per cent.

Description of articles.	For	Rate (a) £ s. d	Rate (b) Rs. a p.
RUBBER, ETC.			
Ink-eraser, 28 pieces to a lb.	Dozen	0 2 0	0 3 11
Pencil-eraser, or vulcanised rubber, in 1 oz pieces	"	0 2 11	2 0 4
Ink and pencil erasers, large, best	"	0 4 9	4 3 3
Do. small, ordinary	"	0 2 2	1 14 8
Erasers for type-writers	"	0 2 8	2 5 0
Elastic rubber bands	"	0 0 10	0 11 10
CUTLERY, ETC. (EUROPE).			
Penknife, desk, with saxon handle in case	Dozen	0 4 0	3 0 8
Do double blade, ivory handle	"	0 6 8	5 0 6
Do single blade	"	0 8 1	5 8 9
Scissors, large, 8½"	"	0 11 3	8 15 4
Do small, 4½"	"	0 4 9	4 2 3
Steel erasers	"	0 0 0	5 5 0
Ivory folders, 7½" long	"	0 15 0	13 4 8
Do. 11", best	Each	0 4 6	3 15 6
Scissors, special, for Girls' Schools	Dozen	0 9 3	8 3 0
CUTLERY (COUNTRY).			
Penknives	Dozen		1 7 6
Scissors, large	"		5 11 0
Do. small	"		3 2 0
NEEDLES, ETC.			
Sewing, No. 8, Walker Sultana	1,000	0 2 10	2 8 1
Do. No. 7 do.			
Do No. 6 do.			
Needles for fancy needlework	Gross	0 0 9	0 10 7
Common, large and small	"	0 0 4½	0 5 6
Round pointed packing needles with round eyes	1,000	0 6 0	7 1 3
Sail or three cornered, large and small	Gross	0 1 1½	0 16 9
Needles double, long, No. 18	1,000	0 3 2	2 12 10
Pins, ordinary, in papers of 2 gross each	One gross papers.	0 10 1	5 14 9
Pins, Lill's or small	Doz. papers.	0 1 0	0 14 2
Pins, drawing, brass	Gross	0 2 3	1 15 10
Eyelets, white metal, No 8, in boxes of 1,000 each	Box	0 0 3½	0 6 10
Brass paper-fastener, ½", in boxes of 1 gross	"	0 0 2	0 2 4
Gem paper clips	Gross	0 0 2	0 2 4
Catchet crampons	Each	0 2 7	2 4 7
Seals for do.	Box	0 0 7	0 8 3
Thimbles	Dozen	0 0 2½	0 2 12
Knitting needles	Set	0 0 ½	0 0 7
SEALING WAX, ETC.			
Red sealing wax, Europe	Lb.	0 1 1½	1 3 3
Sealing wax, red, country	"		0 7 6
Lamp-black in ½ lb. tins	"	0 0 3½	0 3 9
GLUE, GUM, ETC			
Plate glue	Lb	0 0 3½	0 4 7
Glue, ordinary	"		0 5 10
Gum, arabic	"		0 3 2
Gum, common, acacia	"		
CLOTH, ETC. (EUROPE).			
Long cloth, bleached, 36" wide (fine)	Yard	0 0 3½	0 4 6
Do. 36" do. ordinary	"	0 0 2½	0 2 10
Do. 40" do.	"	0 0 2¾	0 3 1
Do. 40" do.	"	0 0 7½	0 8 7
Do 60" do.	"	0 0 3¾	0 3 8
Long cloth, unbleached, 36" wide	"	0 1 0½	0 14 5
Flannel, white, imitation, Welsh, 27"	"	0 0 5½	0 6 2
Tracing cloth, dull black, in rolls of 2½ yards × 24"	"	0 0 6¾	0 8 1
Do. do. do. × 36"			

(a) Rates as per invoices received from England.
(b) Converted into Indian currency at the official rates of exchange *plus* 15 per cent.

Description of articles.	Rate Per	(a) £ s. d	(b) Rs. A. P.
CLOTHS, ETC. (EUROPE)—*cont.*			
Book-binder's cloth, in rolls of 38 yards × 38" in different colours	Yard	0 0 5½	0 6 0
Canvas cloth, for fancy needle-work	"	0 0 10	0 11 10
Press blanketting, fine, white	"	0 10 0	9 6 2
Mull pieces of 20 yards, 44" wide	"	0 0 7	0 6 3
Socks, worsted, men's size	Pair	0 0 7½	0 9 4
Blue felt for ferro-prussiate apparatus	Yard	0 4 0	4 3 3
Paganoid map cloth	"	0 1 0	0 14 2
Serge blue indigo	Yards	0 2 5	2 2 0
Serge blue not indigo	"	0 1 0½	1 9 4
Serge drab	"	0 2 10	2 8 1
Cloth scarlet red serge, first sort	"	0 4 0	0 0 8
Do. second sort	"	0 3 5	3 1 7
Imitation gingham cloth	"	0 0 2½	0 3 2
Cloth, grey for great coats	"	0 2 0	2 3 5
Braid woollen, ½" wide, yellow	"	0 0 0½	0 0 7
Buttons	Dozen	0 0 1½	0 1 0
CLOTHS (COUNTRY).			
Salampore cloth, blue	Yard		0 3 0
Do. white	"		0 2 3
Wax cloth, in pieces of 8 yards, yellow, thick	"		0 5 0
Do. do. 5 do. white	"		0 3 0
TAPE, ETC.			
White cotton, in pieces of 12 yards × ½" broad	Bundle of Doz. pieces.	0 1 6	1 5 3
Red cotton do. do.	"	0 1 0	0 14 2
Silk ribbon, best purple, 50 yards	Spool	0 1 11	1 11 2
Tape, country, white, in rolls of 50 yards, narrow	Roll		0 3 0
Do. do. broad, ½ wide	"		0 7 0
Do. do. do 1 "	"		0 12 0
Tape tags, long and short	1,000		2 10 0
Do. flat, imperial, white	"		5 4 0
Do. round do. red	"		0 0 0
Do pointed do. purple	"		0 0 0
Do. do. blue	"		0 0 0
English tags with sharpened edges	Gross	0 4 8	4 2 1
Tape tags, long, for files	100		0 12 0
THREAD, TWINE, ETC.			
Wool at different colours	Lb.	0 3 2	2 12 10
Cotton, sewing white, No. 30, in ¼ oz. balls	"	0 2 6	2 3 6
Diamond thread in cards	Gross cards.	0 3 0	2 10 6
Twine, hempen, in 2 oz. skeins	Lb.	0 1 0½	0 14 9
Europe twine thread, linen, book binder's in ¼ oz. skeins	"	0 2 6	2 3 5
Twisted, white, in 1 oz skeins	"		0 0 0
Do coloured do.	"		0 10 6
Untwisted do.	"		0 0 0
Thal-black, thread	"		0 7 0
Thread, twisted of various colours (embroidery cotton, in 1¼ packets per lb.)	"	0 5 0	0 10 10
Twine, country	"		0 4 0
Silk thread, in skeins of 1 tola	Each skein		0 4 0
Thread in reels for girls' schools	Dozen	0 1 0	1 8 0
Darning thread for fine needle work	Lb.	0 2 3	1 15 10
CYCLOSTYLE MACHINES AND ROLLERS.			
Cyclostyle machine, Foolscap size	No.		27 8 0
Do. Quarto size	"	1 10 0	26 8 10
Do Octavo size	"	1 5 0	22 2 0
Typograph machine Foolscap size	"	0 4 0	56 10 6
Rollers for cyclostyle machine, Foolscap size	"	0 6 0	8 12 0
Do. Quarto size	"	0 5 0	5 5 0
Do Octavo size	"	0 3 0	4 0 10
Rubber tubings for cyclostyle roller in length of 75"	Each length.	2 1 0	36 4 0
Rubber roller for thumb impressions	Each		1 4 11

(a) Rates as per invoices received from England.
(b) Converted into Indian currency at the official rates of exchange *plus* 10 per cent

Description of articles	Rate Per	(a) £ s. d.	(b) Rs A. P.
TYPE-WRITERS			
The Smith Premier Type-writer, Foolscap size	Each		310 0 0
Do. do Brief size	"		330 0 0
Underwood do. Foolscap size	"		300 0 0
Do. do. Brief size	"		350 0 0
Gestetner's Rotary Cyclostyle	"		137 8 0
Rentico Rapid Rotary Duplicator, complete	"		98 0 0
Remington Type-writer No 7 with accessories	"		317 8 0
Do. No. 8 do.	"		332 8 0
Do. No. 10 Foolscap new model	"		320 0 0
Do. No 10 Brief do.	"		350 0 0
Do No. 11 Foolscap do.	"		365 0 0
Do. No. 11 Brief do.	"		415 0 0
Yost Type-writer, new model, Foolscap	"		314 0 0
Do do. Brief	"		334 0 0
L. C. Smith & Bros. Type-writer, Foolscap	"		276 1 0
Do. do Brief	"		306 8 0
Densmore	"		275 0 0
Yost Type-writer, No 10	"		300 0 0
Do. No 11	"		329 0 0
The "Empire" Type-writer	"		167 0 0
Roneo duplicating-machine with accessories, complete	"	9 12 0	163 14 9
Oliver Type-writer	"		295 0 0
TYPE-WRITER MATERIALS			
Ink-pad record for Type-writers (Yost No. 4)	Each	0 6 3	5 8 0
Do copying for Type-writers (Yost No. 4)	"	0 8 10	8 0 0
Ink-pad record for Yost No. 10	"	0 6 3	5 8 6
Do copying do.	"		7 8 0
Copy-holder for Yost Type-writer No. 10	"	0 6 5½	6 11 5
Do. Remington Type-writer	"	0 8 8	7 8 4
Chains or draw cords for Yost	"	0 0 4½	0 0 7
Metal draw chains for Yost	"	0 1 2½	1 1 1
Oil for Type-writers	Bottle	0 0 7½	0 8 7
Copying ribbons for Remington Type-writer	Each	0 0 10	0 11 10
Record do. do.	"	0 0 10	0 11 10
Do. do do. broclour	"	0 1 0	0 14 2
Eraser shield for Type-writers	"	0 0 2½	0 3 3
Eraser trays for do.	"	0 0 5	0 5 11
Brushes for cleaning types (hard)	"	0 0 3½	0 3 10
Do. machines (soft)	"	0 0 2½	0 2 11
Wire brushes	"	0 0 4½	0 5 4
Chamois skins	"	0 0 10	0 11 10
Impression strips for manifolding	Dozen	0 2 1	1 13 0
Stencil varnish	Bottle	0 2 6	2 3 5
Varnish brush	Each	0 1 0	0 14 2
Silk sheets for duplicator	"	0 1 6	1 8 3
Benzene oil	Bottle		0 6 0
Pocket oilers	Each	0 0 9½	0 11 4
Dust proof covers	"	0 2 6½	2 4 1
Padlock and Key for Type-writer	"	0 1 2½	1 2 1
Felt mat for Type-writer	"	0 1 8½	1 7 8
Direction book for Yost	"	0 0 4½	0 5 7
India Rubber feet for Remington	"	0 0 1	0 1 2
Do. Yost	"	0 0 4½	0 5 7
(c) Typographic films with protecting sheets	Quire	0 3 4	2 16 3
(c) Ink violet, large size	Bottle	0 6 0	4 6 10
(c) Duplicating brushes	Each	0 0 2	0 0 2
(c) Perforators with guide chps	Each sheet	0 2 3	1 15 10
Metal carriage tension straps for Remington	No.	0 1 0	0 14 2
Leather do do.	"	0 0 4	0 4 0
Purple ink for duplicator in large tubes	Tube	0 1 1	0 15 4
Black ink do. in 1 lb. tubes	"	0 1 1	0 15 4
Blue ink do.	"	0 1 1	0 15 4
Rubber cylinder for Remington No. 7	Each	0 0 2	0 3 3
Do. do No. 8	"	0 10 5	0 3 6
Do. do Yost	"	0 0 10	0 0 0
Record ribbons, black, for Underwood	"	0 1 0	0 14 2
Do. do. the Empire	"	0 1 0	0 14 2
Do. do. Smith Premier	"	0 1 0	0 14 2
Do. do Densmore	"	0 1 0	0 14 2

(a) Rates as per invoices received from England
(b) Converted into Indian currency at the official rates of exchange plus 15 per cent.
(c) Materials for duplicating type-written copies on Zuccato's Typograph

Description of articles.	Per	Rate (a) £ s. d.	Rate (b) Rs. A. P.
TYPE-WRITER MATERIALS—*contd.*			
Copying ribbons black, for the Empire	Each	0 1 0	0 14 2
Screw drivers, large and small	"	0 0 4½	0 5 4
Metal central eraser	"	0 0 3	0 3 6
Metal polish to remove dust in 1 oz tins	Tin	0 0 6	0 7 1
MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.			
Horse (German stocked)	Dozen	0 11 0	8 11 0
Strops, razor	"	0 6 2	0 7 4
Postal scales with tola and oz. weights	No.		0 0 0
Spare set tola weights	Set		2 0 0
Do. ounce do.	"		2 8 0
Tin funnels	Each		0 1 0
Tin slabs for thumb impressions	"		0 2 0
Glass slabs, 8" × 6" × ¼"	No	0 0 4	0 4 9
Litho leather rollers, 12", with leather handles	Each	0 14 0	12 6 3
Punch pliers with guide attachment	"	0 2 0	2 6 11
Spare nipples for punch pliers	"	0 0 1½	0 1 9
Tympan zinc sheets, 51" × 33"	"	0 0 0	7 10 8
Do. 10" × 28"	"	0 2 4	2 1 0
Scraper, boxwood, 27" × 3" × 1"	"	0 3 0	3 1 7
Tympan, leather, 54" × 33"	"	1 10 0	31 13 9
Typograph spreaders	"	0 3 0	3 3 11
Beads, large, 16' strings of 80 beads	Strings	0 0 0-7/7	0 0 6
Do medium do. 50 beads	"	0 0 0-4/7	0 0 5
Do. small do. 150 beads	"	0 0 0-1-1/7	0 0 1
Pumice stone	Lb.	0 0 5	0 5 11
Slips of snake stone	"	0 0 6	0 7 1
Zinc developing dishes, 36" × 24" × 2¼"	No.	0 13 0	11 8 1
PADLOCKS, ETC. (EUROPE).			
Padlocks (each with 2 keys), 1¼"	Each	0 5 5	5 12 0
Do. { do. }, 1½"	"	0 6 6	5 14 5
Do. { do. }, 2"	"	0 5 4	4 11 6
Do. { do. }, 2¼"	"	0 7 8	6 10 2
Do { do. }, 2½"	"	0 8 3	7 4 10
Do. { do. }, 3"	"	0 9 9	8 13 9
Do { do. }, 3¼"	"	0 11 8	10 2 11
Do. { do. }, 3½"	"	0 12 6	10 9 11
Do { do. }, 4"	"	0 13 8	12 1 8
Almirah or cupboard locks for righthand doors, 4"	"	0 16 1	14 5 9
Do. do. 3¾"	"	0 4 11	4 5 7
Do. do. 3"	"	0 4 10	4 4 6
Do. do. 2¼"	"	0 4 6	3 12 2
Till or drawer locks, 3"	"	0 6 9	5 1 5
Do. 2¾"	"	0 6 4	5 0 8
Do 2¼"	"	0 3 6	3 1 7
Box locks, 3"	"	0 6 6	5 6 6
Do. 2¼"	"	0 7 8	6 10 2
Do. 2"	"	0 6 1	5 0 1
Chubbs mortise latch locks with handles	"	0 6 9	5 15 7
	"	0 15 9	13 15 0
PADLOCKS, ETC. (COUNTRY).			
Padlocks, 1"	Each		2 8 0
Do. 1½"	"		2 8 0
Do 2"	"		2 6 0
Do 2½"	"		3 4 0
Do. 3"	"		5 4 0
Do. 3½"	"		6 6 0
Do. 4"	"		9 0 0
Cupboard locks, 4" (special)	"		6 0 0
Do 3¾"	"		4 0 0
Do. 3"	"		3 8 0
Do 2½"	"		5 0 0
Drawer locks, 2½"	"		3 0 0
Do 3"	"		3 8 0
Do. 3½"	"		4 0 0

(a) Rates as per invoices received from England
(b) Converted into Indian currency at the official rates of exchange *plus* 18 per cent

Description of articles.	Per	Rate (a) £ s. d.	Rate (b) Rs. A. P.
PADLOCKS, ETC. (COUNTRY)—*cont.*			
Box locks, 2"	Each		3 0 0
Do 2½"	"		3 6 0
Do. 3"	"		3 12 0
Do 3½"	"		4 4 0
Iron mortise latch 6" locks with handles	"		0 0 0
DRAWING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS, ETC.			
Tracing vellum in rolls of 33 yards × 40"	Yard	0 0 7½	0 9 1
Ferro-prussiate paper (in tin)	Roll	0 1 2	1 6 6
Paper, sensitized, blank line, waterbath process, 30" × 3 yards, medium thickness	"	0 1 6	1 7 7
Gallic acid	Lb	0 1 10	1 9 9
Alum	"	0 0 1	0 1 2
Plate glass, ¼" thick, complete, with 1 felt and 1 frame made of well seasoned mahogany to each sheet, 23" × 30" inside measurement	Each	1 13 0	22 3 3
Plate glass, ¼" thick, 41" × 30" for printing frames, etc.	"	0 6 0	7 1 3
Circumferenters	"	8 0 0	146 9 4
Compass, rectangular, for plane table, 5"	"	0 16 6	14 6 8
Do do. do. 5"	"	0 15 6	13 11 6
Do. do. do 4"	"	0 14 6	13 7 4
Do. prismatic, with stand	"	3 7 0	59 4 9
Do. beam, large, in case	"	2 5 0	39 13 2
Do. do. small	"	0 12 0	12 5 4
Do. steel spring	"	0 3 6	3 1 7
Do. compendensive	"	..	5 6 3
Do brass, proportional, large, 9"	"	1 11 0	27 7 6
Do. do small, 6"	"	0 16 0	17 6 8
Do. brass, ordinary quality, 6"	"	0 1 5½	1 4 8
Do. magnetic, watch pattern	"	0 7 1	3 4 4
Curves, pearwood, railway, sets of 24 in boxes	Set	0 16 6	13 16 3
Do do French, sets of 12 in boxes	"	0 4 6	3 15 9
Do vulcanite French, for 1st and 2nd class boxes	No.	0 1 0	0 14 2
Cases, sketching, Sandhurst pattern	Each	0 0 6	10 3 4
Do. instrument, electrum, Addiscombe	"	2 8 6	42 7 8
Instrument, mathematical, 1st class	Box	6 13 0	63 11 5
Do. 2nd do	"	2 3 0	38 9 11
Do. 3rd do	"	1 8 6	25 7 1
Do. in fish skin case, large	Case	0 12 11	16 11 10
Do do small	"	0 5 0	4 6 10
Measure glass, 4" for 8" rain-gauges divided into 50 parts	Each	0 1 6	1 4 1
Pens, drawing, steel, ivory handle, large and small	"	0 1 2½	1 4 1
Do. drawing, steel	"	0 1 10	1 13 9
Do. circular ruling, with box of wheels	"	0 7 0	6 8 1
Do. reed, double wheel	"	0 3 8	3 1 7
Pentagraphs, 2', Stanley's improved	"	0 15 0	119 7 7
Do 3' do.	"	7 10 0	140 11 5
Planimeters	"	2 0 8	35 6 6
Plane table with stand, complete	"	4 10 0	97 5 6
Protractor, 12" circular, cardboard	"	0 2 3	1 15 10
Do. ivory, 12" rectangular	"	1 3 0	20 13 2
Do. do. 6" do.	"	0 6 0	4 6 6
Do. wood, 6" do. for 3rd class box	"	0 1 0	0 14 2
Do. brass, circular, plain	"	1 6 6	10 0 6
Do. do with points	"	2 0 0	35 8 8
Do. brass, semi-circular, with points	"	..	15 0 0
Do ds do plain	"	0 4 6	3 15 6
Do. do. 4"	"	..	7 8 0
Do. do. Aldershot, in leather case	"	1 4 0	25 10 4
Do. ivory, ruling, 12"	"	..	12 0 0
Do. do. 8"	"	..	8 0 0
Do. do 6"	"	0 12 6	13 8 8
Rule, parallel, ebony, sliding, 24"	"	..	4 0 0
Do. do. 18"	"	0 4 8	3 15 9
Do. do. 15"	"	0 2 9	2 3 11
Do. do. 12"	"	0 1 8	1 5 8
Do. do. 9"	"	0 1 0	0 14 2
Do do 8"	"	0 0 7	0 8 3
Do. ebony, rolling, 24"	"	0 12 6	13 6 9

(a) Rates as per invoices received from England.
(b) Converted into Indian currency at the official rates of exchange *plus* 10 per cent.

Description of articles	Per	Rate (a) £	s.	d.	(b) Rs	A.	P.
DRAWING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS, ETC.—*contd.*							
Rule, parallel, ebony, rolling, 18"	Each	0	16	8	14	6	1
Do. do. 15"	"	0	7	0	5	14	6
Do. do. 12"	"	0	7	6	6	10	2
Do. do. 9"	"	0	7	4	6	7	10
Do. brass, rolling, 24"	"	1	7	6	24	5	5
Do. do 18"	"	0	16	0	16	13	0
Do. do. 15"	"	0	16	6	14	9	8
Do. do. 12"	"	0	14	0	12	6	3
Do. do. 9"	"	0	16	0	14	2	7
Do. do 6"	"	0	12	6	10	9	0
Do. brass, sliding, 24"	"	..			13	6	9
Do. do. 18"	"	..			10	0	0
Do. do 15"	"	1	0	0	16	4	11
Do. ivory, sliding, 6"	"	0	2	6	2	3	4
Do vulcanite, rolling, 18"	"	0	13	0	9	15	2
Rule, boxwood, 6", sliding double, 3rd class	"	0	2	0	1	12	4
Do 2', twofold, brass joints, 1" wide	"	0	2	0	1	12	4
Do. 2', fourfold, 1" wide	"	0	1	2	1	0	6
Do. 2', do. ½" do.	"	0	1	2	1	0	6
Do. 2', do. 1" do. with double bevels	"	0	1	2	1	0	6
Rule, carpenter's, 2', fourfold, 1½" wide	"	0	1	1	0	15	4
Do. boxwood, marked with inches, 12" long	"	0	0	3	0	3	6
Scales, Marquois, electem	Set	..			13	8	0
Do. do. boxwood, in case	"	0	6	9	5	15	7
Do drawing, cardboard, 24 to a set	"	1	0	11	16	6	2
Do. plotting, boxwood, 50' to an inch	Each	0	1	11	1	11	2
Do. boxwood, 6', sets of 3, Architect's or Engineer's	Set	0	7	4	6	7	10
Do. do scal duodecimally divided, 12"	Each	0	1	0	0	14	2
Do. computing, boxwood, 50" to an inch, to scale 10 acres each in box	Box	0	13	8	11	15	2
Do. computing, boxwood, 50' to an inch, to scale 2 acres each in box	"	0	13	8	11	15	2
Scale, computing, boxwood, 16" to read 10 acres	"	0	13	8	11	15	2
Do. do. 16" do. 5 do.	"	0	13	8	11	15	2
Do plotting, boxwood, set of 3 in cardboard case with two offsets	Case	0	10	6	9	4	8
Do. plotting, boxwood, 6 in a set, with offsets	Set	0	8	10	7	13	1
Do do. do. without offsets	"	..			7	0	0
Do do 33' to an inch ($\frac{1}{300}$ of an inch)	Each	0	1	2	1	0	6
Do do. 330' do.	"	0	1	11	1	11	2
Do. do. 660' do.	"	0	1	2	1	0	6
Do offsets, boxwood, 33' do ($\frac{1}{300}$ of an inch)	"	0	0	4½	0	0	4
Do. plotting, boxwood, decimally divided $\frac{1}{100}$ (with offsets)	Set	0	2	2	1	14	6
Do. do. do do. $\frac{1}{200}$	Each	0	1	11	1	11	2
Do. do. do do $\frac{1}{50}$	"	0	1	11	1	12	2
Do. do cardboard do.	"	0	0	6	0	7	1
Do. do. offsets, boxwood, $\frac{1}{50}$ × $\frac{1}{100}$	"	..			1	7	6
Do. do. do 50' to an inch	"	0	0	5	0	5	11
Do do. boxwood, 10 to 60	"	0	1	2	1	0	6
Do. do. ivory do 6 in a set	Set	3	3	0	55	12	1
Do. do. offsets, 2"	Each	0	0	4½	0	3	4
Do. do. boxwood, decimally divided	"	0	1	0	0	14	2
Straight edge, ebony, 3'	"	..			1	6	0
Do brass, 3' plain	"	0	14	6	12	13	4
Do. graduated in feet, inches and tenths	"	1	1	0	16	6	4
Do ebony, brass edged, 3'	"	..			7	8	0
Do. steel, flexible, 6'	"	..			6	4	6
Do. do. 5'	"	0	12	6	10	6	7
Do, do. 4'	"	..			7	5	0
Do. do 3' 9"	"	..			10	6	3
Do. do. 3'	"	..			5	13	3
Do. do. 2' 6"	"	0	7	0	4	13	11
Do do. flat, 2', one edge, bevelled	"	0	5	6	3	6	8
Pencil sweep for 1st class cases	"	0	4	0	3	6	8
Do. 2nd do.	"	0	7	8	6	6	8
Do. 3rd do	"	0	4	0	3	6	8
Ink sweep for 1st class cases	"	..			1	4	11
Do. 2nd do.	"	..			4	0	0
Do 3rd do.	"	0	4	0	3	6	8
Pencil leg for 1st class cases	"	0	3	2	2	12	10
Do 2nd do	"	..			1	2	2
	"	..			2	14	9

(a) Rates as per invoices received from England.
(b) Converted into Indian currency at the official rates of exchange *plus* 15 per cent.

Description of articles	Rate per	(a) £	s.	d.	(b) RS.	A.	P.
DRAWING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS, ETC.—contd.							
Pencil leg for 3rd class cases	Each				1	14	11
Set squares, vulcanite (6 in a set in case)	Box	0	4	6	3	16	8
Do. (9 do.)	"	0	14	0	12	6	3
Sectors, ivory, 6" joint, for 1st and 2nd class boxes	Each	0	5	0	4	6	10
Spring bows, ink, pencil and divider, set of 3 in case	Case	0	8	6	7	3	4
Bows, ink, brass, single joint, for 2nd class box	No.	0	4	0	3	8	6
Do do. 3rd do	"	0	3	3	2	12	10
Bows, pencil, brass, double joint, 1st class	"	0	7	6	6	3	1
Pencils, spring bow, for 1st class box	"	0	3	6	3	1	7
Pens do. do.	"	0	2	3	2	3	5
Do do. 2nd class	"	0	3	6	3	1	7
Hair divider, 2nd class	Each	0	5	5	4	12	8
Set squares, vulcanite, for 1st and 2nd class boxes	Set	0	1	0	0	14	2
Compass, spring bow, 1st class	No	0	3	4	3	1	7
Tracing glass, 2' × 2' × ¼", with rising frame	Each	2	1	0	33	4	7
Do. large, 42" × 29" × ¼", with rising frame	"	2	13	0	43	10	9
Do. do. do, without frame	"	0	17	2	16	12	3
Do. small, 28" × 16" × ¼" with rising frame	"	1	14	0	30	1	6
Ink leg for 2nd class boxes	"	0	3	0	2	10	8
Knife and file keys for 1st and 2nd class boxes	"	0	0	3	0	9	5
Stencil plates for map-drawing north points	"	0	3	6	2	14	0
Do brushes, medium	"	0	0	4	0	4	9
Do. do. small	"	0	0	2	0	3	7
Do. ink in boxes	Box	0	0	5½	0	6	3
Do pads	"	0	1	0	0	14	2
Tape, measuring, metallic, 100' long, in brown leather case	"	0	6	8	5	14	5
Tape, measuring, metallic, ½" wide, 50' long, in brown leather case.	"	0	4	2	3	11	0
Do. do. 33' long, do. do.	"	0	3	4	2	15	2
Do do. 5'	"	0	0	2½	0	2	9
Spare tapes, 100'	"	0	4	9	4	3	3
Do. 50'	"	0	2	4	2	1	0
Patent glass plates, 42" × 28"	"	0	12	7	11	2	2
Do. 16" × 16"	"	0	2	11½	2	9	11
Do. 14" × 11"	"	0	1	6	1	4	1
Zinc plates, 40" × 28" (28 S.W.G.)	"	0	6	1	5	0	1
Do 20" × 26" (do.)	"	0	3	1	2	11	6
Ammonia, Hydrosulphate, in pint bottles, each in tin canisters.	Bottle	0	1	1½	1	0	3
Pyrogallic acid	Oz	0	0	7½	0	8	10
Collodian, Thomas, in ½ pint bottles	Bottle	0	3	3½	3	5	6
Iodizer in ½ pint bottles	"	0	1	3	1	1	8
Acid, nitric	Lb.	0	0	2½	0	3	4
Ammonia, citrate, of iron in bottles	"	0	2	4	2	1	0
Caustic potash in 1 lb. bottles	"	0	8	10	0	11	10
Potash ferid cyanide (red prussiate)	"	0	0	10½	0	12	8
Turpentine	Gallon	0	2	0½	1	12	11
Prepared gum for making crystal varnish	Oz.	0	0	1½	0	1	8
Gold Terchloride	"	2	8	10½	44	2	4
Level, pocket, Abney's	Each	1	10	0	31	7	6
Scales, boxwood, divided, to read 16" = 1 mile in links on one edge and 40 = 1 mile in links on the other edge (with offsets)	"	0	8	11½	0	13	7
Scales, drawing, cardboard, 8" to the inch	"	0	1	3	1	1	8
Do do. 10" do.	"	0	1	3	1	1	8
Do. do. 1" to the foot	"	0	0	4	0	4	6
Do. do ½" do.	"						
Do. do. ¼" do.	"						
Do do ¼" do.	"						
Dippers, ebonite, 24" × 3"	"	0	5	8½	5	0	10
Edison's Diaphragm No. 61 with accessories	"	2	2	6	37	9	10
Spare set of accessories for the above	Set	1	6	0	23	5	8
Decimal scales with offsets	"	0	2	4	2	1	0
Builder's scales, 4 ¢, to be decimal with offsets	"	0	2	9	2	8	11
Rule, folding, boxwood, 3' 6" joint and spirit level (the spirit level fixed into the rule)	No.	0	4	9	4	3	3
Scales, plotting, 10" to a mile	"	0	1	11	1	11	2
Do. inch in ½ and ¼ with offsets	Set	0	2	4	2	1	0
Steel tape, self-winding 25'	No.	0	6	6	7	8	4
Set squares, vulcanite, Stanley's, 8" long, 1½ to 1 slope	"	0	1	4	1	2	11
Do. do. do. 2 to 1 do	"	0	1	4	1	2	11

(a) Rates as per invoices received from England.
(b) Converted into Indian currency at the official rates of exchange plus 10 per cent.

Description of articles	Per	Rate (a) £ s. d.	Rate (b) Rs. A. P.
DRAWING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS, ETC.—*cont.*			
French curves of different sizes in sets of 12	Box ..	0 6 0	5 5 0
Drawing pens with lift up nibs, ivory handles, small	No. ..	0 3 6	3 1 4
Steel tape, 50'	Each ..	0 11 6	10 2 10
Scales, boxwood, 6 chains to 1" with comparative scale on opposite side 12"	No ..	0 1 11	1 11 2
Do. 2 chains to 1"	" ..	0 1 13	1 11 2
Spare ivory protractor for 1st class	" ..	0 5 0	4 8 10
Do divider do.	" ..	0 7 4	6 7 10
Baths for glass plates, 18" × 16"	" ..	2 6 5	42 13 7
Rance pads	" ..	0 0 8½	0 4 2
Do. inking brushes	" ..	0 0 9½	0 11 7 a

(a) Rates as per invoices received from England.
(b) Converted into Indian currency at the official rates of exchange plus 15 per cent.

Stationery Office, Madras,
1st June 1911.

A. R. CUMMING,
Superintendent of Stationery.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK OF MADRAS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 2nd/3rd JUNE 1911.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A. P.
Capital paid up	50,00,000	0 0
Reserve Fund	40,50,000	0 0
Public Deposits at Head Office .. Rs. 21,79,972 8 1		
Public Deposits at Branches .. Rs. 41,37,052 8 0	63,17,020	11 1
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	6,02,25,390	15 1
Bank Post Bills, etc.	16,021	11 5
Sundries	12,47,920	9 5
Total ..	7,87,56,352	10 0

ASSETS.	Rs.	A. P.
Government Securities	76,29,183	7 0
Other authorised Investments ..	9,55,912	13 8
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	2,06,87,214	4 2
Accounts of credit on Government and other authorised securities ..	1,41,64,401	14 1
Bills discounted and purchased ..	1,01,51,582	10 10
Balances with other Banks	22,63,154	15 7
Bullion	29,552	7 11
Dead Stock	6,14,550	9 6
Stamps	21,727	3 7
Sundries	4,81,492	5 8
	6,29,98,317	13 1
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches*	1,57 57 134	12 11
Total ..	7,87,56 352	10 0

* Includes 76,072 sovereigns = Rs. 11,28,000.

(By order of the Directors.)

J. SUTHERLAND,
Ag. Chief Accountant.

W. B. HUNTER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans—7 per cent.

Percentage of Cash to Liabilities payable on demand—40·48.

Bank of Madras, Madras, 6th June 1911.

PUBLIC WORKS NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the Periyar tunnel will be opened at noon on 5th June 1911.

Executive Engineer's Office, Madura Division,
15th May 1911.

J. M. PARKER,
Executive Engineer.

UNCLAIMED SUMS.

Notice is hereby given that a sum of Rs. 1,024-11-4 due to Chintakunta Muniah, Contractor, Pallur Inspection bungalow, is kept under deposit and that it should be claimed within three months from the date of this notification.

Executive Engineer's Office, Madanapalle, 17th May 1911.

K. SRINIVASA AIYANGAR, *Executive Engineer, Cuddapah Division.*

The following unclaimed sums are outstanding in the accounts of South Arcot division and notice is hereby given that if the claimants or their legal heirs do not present themselves to receive payment within three months from the date of this notification, the sums will be credited to Government:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
(1) N. Srinivasa Aiyar, for repairing Vakkarasanari syphon across Madapuram channel	2	4	7
(2) M. Subbaraya Pillai, for Valudareddi tank supply channel ..	0	3	4
(3) Kuppusami Nayudu, for repairing and strengthening the cross bank in Old Coleroon	37	9	8
(4) Muthukumara Thambiran, for improvement and repairs to Kolathor tank	45	13	2
(5) Narayana Pillai, for Siruthanur large tank	2	1	7
(6) Duraisami Padayachi, for maintenance of tanks fed by Vriddhachalam anicut main channel and maintenance of north and south main channels	64	11	1
(7) C. Ganapathi Pillai, for the work of widening the Vadavar channel, estimate Rs 74,080	766	1	0
(8) Parasurama Pillai, for constructing a dam across Pichavaram branch of the Govarapet channel, Rs. 500	12	9	3

South Arcot Division Office, 23rd May 1911.

R. BECHAZAL, *Executive Engineer.*

MARINE NOTIFICATION.

LIST of SHIPPING in the MADRAS ROADSTEAD with their DESTINATION, ETC., on the 2nd June 1911, as reported by Commanders or Agents at this office.

Ships' names	Tonnage.	Commanders	Destination.	When to sail.	Agents

NIL.

REPORT of VESSELS arrived at and departed from the PORT OF MADRAS from the 27th May to the 2nd June 1911.

ARRIVALS.

Date arrived	Vessel's name.	Tons.	Nation	Commander's name	Where from.	When left.
1911.						1911
27th May ..	S.S. "Rulymos" ..	3853	B.	A. E. Deacon ..	New York *via* Suez ..	14th April.
28th " ..	S.S. "Mombasa" ..	3039	"	J. W. Ross ..	Calcutta	25th May.
30th " ..	S.S. "Bengal" ..	1935	"	J. R. F. Alexander	Negapatam ..	26th "
30th " ..	S.S. "Cumberwell" ..	4589	"	A. S. Brewis ..	London *via* Suez and Colombo.	28th April.
30th " ..	S.S. "Elenga" ..	2794	"	N. P. Learmont ..	Rangoon	26th May
30th " ..	S.S. "Nutang" ..	2862	"	C. Park ..	Calcutta	23rd "
30th " ..	S.S. "Satlej" ..	2169	"	R. Brown ..	Do.	25th "
30th " ..	S.S. "Lalpoora" ..	2124	"	C. R. King ..	Bombay *via* Cuddalore ..	26th "
31st " ..	S.S. "Thongwa" ..	3478	"	F. Harrington ..	Singapore *via* Penang ..	24th "
2nd June ..	S.S. "Norpark" ..	2870	"	H. J. Crebbin ..	Bombay *via* Negapatam ..	14th "

DEPARTURES

Date sailed	Vessel's name	Tons	Nature	Commander's name.	Whither bound.
1911.					
28th May ..	S. S. "Florizel" ..	4282	R.	A. Work ..	Calcutta
29th "	S. S. "Clan Stuart" ..	2285	"	T. Walker ..	London *via* Colombo, Aden, Suez Canal, Genoa and Marseilles.
30th "	S. S. "Clan Macfarlane" ..	3002	"	J. Gray ..	Calcutta.
30th "	S. S. "Tuscan" ..	1560	"	W. P. Miller ..	Natal *via* Colombo.
30th "	S. S. "Balvaird" ..	3078	"	A. E. Deacon ..	Calcutta.
30th "	S. S. "Mombassa" ..	3032	"	J. W. Ross ..	London *via* Colombo, Aden, Suez Canal, Genoa and Marseilles.
30th "	S. S. "Nairung" ..	2562	"	G. Park ..	Bombay *via* Southern Ports and Colombo.
31st "	S. S. "Surlej" ..	2165	"	R. Brown ..	Fiji.
31st "	S. S. "Lalpoora" ..	2124	"	C. R. King ..	Calcutta *via* Southern Ports
1st June ..	S. S. "Bangala" ..	1935	"	J. H. P. Alexander	Rangoon.
1st " ..	S. S. "Cumberwell" ..	2569	"	A. S. Brewis ..	Calcutta.
1st " ..	S. S. "Siwan" ..	2870	"	H. J. Grebbin ..	Calcutta *via* Northern Ports.
1st " ..	S. S. "Filenga" ..	2705	"	H. P. Learmont ..	Negapatam.
1st " ..	S. S. "Thongwa" ..	3128	"	F. Herrington ..	Penang, Port Swettenham and Singapore *via* Southern Ports.

Port Office, Madras.
2nd June 1911.

M. W. FAREWELL, Commander, R.I.M.,
Deputy Conservator of the Port.

REVENUE NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 8.—*Substitute* the following *for* condition 4 of the conditions applicable to all tavern licenses in Board's notification No. 4, dated 24th January 1911, published as a Supplement to the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 24th January 1911, Part II—

"The minimum strengths at which imported and locally-made foreign spirits can be sold are 25° U.P. for gin and 25° U.P. for all other kinds of spirits including Italian arrack, except denatured spirits, and Malabar, Cochin and Colombo arrack."

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Chepauk, 24th May 1911.

H. A. B. VERNON,
Secretary.

UNCLAIMED SUM.

A sum of Rs. 2-4-4 being the amount of travelling allowance due to Syed Ahmad, late peon of this office, for November 1910 remains undisbursed in this office. If the said Syed Ahmad or his duly authorised representative fails to claim the amount within three months from the date of this notice, it will be forfeited to Government.

Kollegal Distrct Forest Office,
22nd May 1911.

A. C. LITTLEWOOD,
District Forest Officer, Kollegal Division.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

REPORT of a deserter or absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment of Infantry, dated at Karachi, the 29th day of May 1911.

Number, rank and name, 9355, Private Sam Mellor; age, 21 years and 9 months; height, 5 feet 3½ inches; colour of complexion, fresh; hair, light brown; eyes, grey; trade, colliery pony driver; date of enlistment, 30th November 1908; place of enlistment, Barnsley, Yorks; parish and county in which born, Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancs; date of desertion or absence, 29th May 1911; place of desertion or absence, Karachi; marks, cut over right eyebrow, scar right shoulder; tattoo marks—right forearm, butterfly and man's head, Union Jack and ship, ballet girl; left forearm, lion and Union Jack, sailor and Union Jack, hands clasped over heart, ballet girl; under three years' service.

E. C. COBBOLD, Major,
Commanding 1st Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment.

REPORT of a deserter or absentee without leave from the 1st Highland Light Infantry, dated at Lucknow, this 2nd day of June 1911.

Number, rank and name, 10185, Private Thomas Hawe; age, 24 years and 11 months; height, 5 feet 7 inches; colour of complexion, dark; hair, brown; eyes, hazel; trade, labourer (iron works); date of enlistment, 4th July 1906; place of enlistment, Kingston on Thames; parish and county in which born, Oxford, Oxfordshire; date of desertion or absence, 12 midnight 1st June 1911; place of desertion or absence, Lucknow; marks, tattooed ladies both forearms, lions on chest; under five years' service.

T. C. ROSS, Major,
Commanding 1st Highland Light Infantry.

OFFICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF DEMARCATION STONES

SEALED tenders are invited for the supply of demarcation stones required for the Revision Survey of Kadiri taluk, Anantapur district.

2 The dimensions of the different kinds of stones and the marks which should be cut on them are given below :—

Theodolite station stones, size	36" × 9" × 9"	
Field stones	"	24" × 6" × 6"
Sub-division stones	"	24" × 6" × 6"

All theodolite station stones should have a plummet hole drilled in the centre of the upper surface one inch deep and three-quarters of an inch in diameter, and the broad arrow mark on the side should be cut not less than one-quarter of an inch deep.

All field and sub-division stones should bear the broad arrow marks on one side, which mark should be cut one-quarter of an inch deep The letter "S" must be cut on the *top* of the sub-division stones in addition to the arrow mark on the side

All stones should be roughly squared for one-third of their length from the top.

The tenders should reach the undersigned on or before the 1st July 1911 The covers containing the tender should be superscribed as "Tenders for the supply of demarcation stones for Kadiri taluk."

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept any or lowest tender

No. III Survey Party, Mount,
25th May 1911

T. A. SUNDARAM AIYAR,
Assistant Director of Survey.

TENDERS FOR WORKS IN THE TANK RESTORATION SCHEME DIVISION, V CIRCLE.

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received by the Executive Engineer, Tank Restoration Scheme division, V Circle, at his office at Chepauk up to 2 P.M. on the 20th July 1911 for completing the work remaining to be done on the tanks noted below

2. The cover containing each tender should be addressed to the Executive Engineer, Tank Restoration Scheme division, V Circle

3 In addition to the address, each cover should bear on it the number of notice for which the tender is given and the name of the tenderer.

4 Mofussil tenderers may send in their tenders by post duly registered to reach the Divisional office on the due date. Tenders not received by 20th July 1911 will not be considered.

5 The Executive Engineer, Tank Restoration Scheme division, V Circle, reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all the tenders without assigning any reason.

6 Printed forms of tender can be had on application either at the Tank Restoration Scheme Divisional or Tank Sub-divisional offices.

7 Plan, specification and detailed estimate may be seen on application at the Tank Restoration Scheme Sub-division office at Villupuram on all working days between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.

8 Work must not be sublet.

9. In the event of the tender being submitted by a firm it must be signed separately by each member thereof or in the event of the absence of any partner it must be signed on his behalf by a person holding a power-of-attorney authorising him to do so.

10 The address of each tenderer should be given in full in the tender form.

11. Tenders will be opened by the Executive Engineer, Tank Restoration Scheme division, at 2 P.M. on the 20th July 1911.

12. Each tenderer must specify the rate at which each item in the schedule will be executed. Rates should include seigniorage charges. Any tender which merely specifies estimate rates or a percentage above or below estimate rates will be rejected

13. The successful tenderer will be required to deposit 5 per cent. of the amount of his tender as security for due fulfilment of the work. The amount to be deposited is noted below :—

Name of works.	Earnest money. Rs.
(1) Edayur tank, Tirukoilur Sitteri tank group, Tiruvannamalai minor basin	100
(2) Karuvikebi tank, Ariyur tank group, Villupuram minor basin ..	100

E. W. P. WALSH,
Executive Engineer, T.R.S. Division, V Circle.

Chepauk, 30th May 1911.

SALE OF GANJA MANUFACTURED AT THE CENTRAL FARM, COIMBATORE

IT is hereby notified that a quantity of about 37 maunds of ganja manufactured at the Central Agricultural Farm, Coimbatore, during 1910-1911 will be sold by public auction at the office of the Inspector of Salt, Abkári and Customs Department, Coimbatore Circle, within the Collector's compound Coimbatore, at 10 A.M. on 10th June 1911, in convenient lots.

Intending bidders (ganja licensees necessarily) are required to make an initial deposit of Rs. 50 so as to render themselves eligible for bidding. Successful bidders will be allowed a week's time from date of sale for the payment of the cost price of ganja purchased in the District Treasury and production of a receipt therefor, and a further week's time for the similar payment of duty thereon and for the removal of the purchase, if necessary, and no further time will be allowed. In no case will removal be allowed before payment of duty and cost price wholly.

The article will be knocked down to the highest bidder and the Inspector reserves to himself the discretion of confirming the sales.

Defaulting bidders will not only lose their initial deposit but will also be liable to be proceeded against for the difference, if any, resulting from a re-sale on account of their default, under the Revenue Recoveries Act.

Further particulars, if any required, can be had from the undersigned.

Salt, Abkári and Customs Dept., Coimbatore Circle, 24th May 1911. V. T. SUBRAMANIA AIYAR, *Assistant Inspector in Charge.*

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for laying and jointing pipes for pumping main and town distribution for the Viziangram Water-works on piece-work contract.

Forms of tenders, schedule of quantities, plans and specifications may be seen at the Executive Engineer's office, P W D, Vizagapatam division, Vizagapatam.

Actual rates at which the different items of the estimate can be undertaken should be clearly specified in the tenders. Tenders merely specifying a percentage below estimate rates will be rejected. Forms of tenders and schedule of quantities may be obtained on application to the Executive Engineer, Vizagapatam division.

Tenders will be received up to 5 P.M. on 15th July 1911 at the Executive Engineer's office and should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 300 as earnest money.

A. S. LAUBIE, *Executive Engineer.*

Vizagapatam, 20th May 1911.

RECOVERY OF WRECKS.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 76 of Act VII of 1850, that the undermentioned property has been salvaged within the limits of the port of Madras, and claimants should submit their claims within a week's time from the date of the circular and remove the articles claimed within the close of the month on payment of the salvage charge. Should they fail, the articles will be sold in the following month (by the Engineer No. 2, Port Trust, Madras):—

Description of articles.	Mark	Date of recovery.	Place of recovery.
		1911.	
Six flat iron bars	*Nil*	17th May	Within the Madras Harbour.
Two square iron bars		17th "	
One round iron bar		20th "	
Seven galvanized iron sheets		20th "	
One jungle-wood plank, 20 × 5" × 3"		27th "	
One jungle-wood square, 14' × 4" × 4"		27th "	
One iron anchor with chain		27th "	
Twenty-five flat iron bars		27th "	
Seven square iron bars		29th "	
Eight round iron bars		29th "	
One angle iron bar		29th "	
One round iron shackle		29th "	
One jungle-wood plank, 5'		29th "	
Eight flat iron bars		30th "	
Three square iron bars		30th "	
Fourteen round iron bars		30th "	
One square iron bar for axle		30th "	
One steel iron bar		30th "	
Eight flat iron bars		31st "	
Two square iron bars		31st "	
One round iron bar		31st "	
One angle iron bar		31st "	
Two nail casks iron marked 56		31st "	
Three pot sleepers		31st "	
One redwood piece		31st "	
Two jungle-wood squares, 18 × 6" × 6"		31st "	
One jungle-wood plank, 24' × 12" × 3"		31st "	
Sixteen flat iron bars		1st June	
Two square iron bars		1st "	
Fourteen round iron bars		1st "	
One redwood piece		1st "	
One jungle-wood scantlings, 6 × 2" × 16'		1st "	

விளம்பரம்.

[illegible] 1880-ஆவதுக்கு 7-வது சட்டம் 76-வது செக்ஷனுக்கு விரோதமாகச் சென்னை போர்ட் ஜலத்துக்குட்பட்ட கீழ்க்கண்டவைகளான இந்த சாமான்கள் சேர்த்து சேதமடைந்தவைகளாகக் கண்டுபிடிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. இந்த சாமான்களின் சம்பந்தமாய் இந்த விளம்பரத்தை ஒரு வாரத்துக்குள் தங்களுக்கு சொந்தமானவர்கள் வந்து பிராதுகளை செய்துகொள்ளவேண்டும். அப்படி செய்துகொள்ளாவிட்டால் 2-வது மாதத்தில் இந்த சாமான்களை விற்று விடுவோம்:—

சாமான்களின் விவரம்.	குறி.	அப்பட்டமும் மீ ...	அனுப்பிய இடம்.
		1911-ம் ஆண்டு	
6 தட்டை இருப்புச் சட்டங்கள் ...	பூச்சியம் ..	ஜூலை 27 ...	
2 சதுர இருப்புச் சட்டங்கள்	Chp. ...	Chp. 27 ...	
1 உருள இருப்புச் சட்டம்	Chp. ...	Chp. 27 ...	
7 தகரமூட மரெகள்	Chp. ...	Chp. 27 ...	
1 காட்டெல பலகை 20' × 5" × 3" ...	Chp. ...	Chp. 27 ...	
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25 தட்டை இருப்புச் சட்டங்கள் ...	Chp. ...	Chp. 28 ...	
7 சதுர இருப்புச் சட்டங்கள்	Chp. ...	Chp. 29 ...	
8 உருள இருப்புச் சட்டங்கள்	Chp. ...	Chp. 29 ...	
1 செவ்வ இருப்புச் சட்டம்	Chp. ...	Chp. 29 ...	
1 உருள இருப்பு பல்லெ	Chp. ...	Chp. 29 ...	
1 காட்டெல பலகை 5'	Chp. ...	Chp. 29 ...	
5 தட்டை இருப்புச் சட்டங்கள் ...	Chp. ...	Chp. 30 ...	
3 சதுர இருப்புச் சட்டங்கள்	Chp. ...	Chp. 30 ...	
14 உருள இருப்புச் சட்டங்கள் ...	Chp. ...	Chp. 30 ...	
1 சதுர இருப்புச் சட்டம், இரகசர ...	Chp. ...	Chp. 30 ...	
1 எழுது பல	Chp. ...	Chp. 30 ...	
8 தட்டை இருப்புச் சட்டங்கள் ..	Chp. ...	Chp. 31 ...	
2 சதுர இருப்புச் சட்டங்கள் ...	Chp. ...	Chp. 31 ...	
1 உருள இருப்புச் சட்டம்	Chp. ...	Chp. 31 ...	
1 செவ்வ இருப்புச் சட்டம்	Chp. ...	Chp. 31 ...	
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1 செவ்வ தலை	Chp. ...	Chp. 1 ...	
1 காட்டெல பலகை 5' × 2" × 14" ...	Chp. ...	Chp. 1 ...	

M. W. FAREWELL, Commander, R.I.M.,
Deputy Conservator of the Port,
for *Receiver of Wrecks for the Port of Madras.*

Port Office, Madras,
2nd June 1911.

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ACT V OF 1881 (DIVORCE) AS MODIFIED UP TO THE 1ST JANUARY 1911. As. 12. (2 as.)
ACT IV OF 1882 AS MODIFIED UP TO THE 1ST JULY 1910 IN URDU AND HINDI. As. 4-6. (1s. 6p.)
THE AJMER MUNICIPALITIES REGULATION, 1886 (V OF 1886), AS MODIFIED UP TO 1ST FEBRUARY 1911. As. 15. (2 as.)

VACANCIES.

APPLICATIONS are invited from passed candidates for permanent appointments on Rs. 15 and Rs. 20 in the Divisional office and Taluk offices, Dharmavaram and Kadiri. None but those who are qualified under the examination rules with Telugu as their vernacular need apply. Certificates of conduct, if any, should accompany the application.

Deputy Collector's Office, Dharmavaram, 14th May 1911.

T. SUBBARAYALAYYA,
Deputy Collector.

APPLICATIONS are invited from duly qualified persons for vacancies of 2nd class Revenue Inspectors in this district. Applications should reach the undersigned not later than 30th June 1911.

Collector's Office, Kurnool, 19th May 1911.

E. S. LLOYD,
Ag. Collector.

APPLICATIONS are invited from Non-Brahmin Telugu Graduates for posts of probationary Revenue Inspectors on Rs. 35 per mensem for recruitment to the Upper Grade of Revenue Subordinate Service in the Anantapur district.

The applicants should state their—

(1) age and date of birth; (2) caste, (3) general educational qualifications; (4) special tests passed, if any; (5) lands, if any, possessed in this district, and (6) relations, if any, in Government Service.

The applications should be accompanied by copies of testimonials and a certificate from a competent medical authority of not lower grade than that of District Medical and Sanitary Officer as to their age and physical fitness for out-door work involved in the duties of a Revenue Inspector.

Anantapur Collector's Office, 22nd May 1911.

G. F. PADDISON,
Ag. Collector.

WANTED a Shorthand-typist *who will use his own typewriting machine* and whose vernacular is Telugu. If the applicant is qualified under Public Service Educational rules, his pay will be Rs 25, if not, Rs. 20. Must be able to take shorthand notes at not less than 70 words per minute. Application to be typed by the machine which applicant proposes to use.

District Munsif's Court, Narasaraopet, Guntur, 19th May 1911.

M. J. VIRARAGHAVA AIYAR,
District Munsif.

AN Amin's place on Rs. 12 is permanently vacant in this Court. Applications with copies of testimonials are invited from candidates who are Matriculates or undergraduates and who have passed the Shorthand test. Selected applicant, if found satisfactory, will be soon promoted as clerk on Rs. 20. Applications should be in the applicants' own handwriting and contain the following particulars:—

(1) Name; (2) Father's name; (3) Caste and religion; (4) Age; (5) Relations, if any, in public service; (6) Landed property, if any, held by the applicant and in what village, taluk or district; (7) Past and present occupation, if any; (8) Examinations passed by the applicant with date and page of the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

District Munsif's Court, Srivaikuntam, 24th May 1911.

ANANTA NARAYANA AIYANGAR,
District Munsif.

WANTED a B.C.E. or A.C.E. to take up a first-class Overseer's post under the Kistna District Board from 1st August 1911. Pay Rs. 100 *plus* Rs. 1 travelling allowance per day. Appointment permanent, but pensionable but there is a Provident Fund Institution to which all servants of the Board must subscribe.

Applications with copies of testimonials will be received up to 1st July 1911 by the Local Fund District Engineer, Kistna, Masulipatam.

Local Fund District Engineer's Office, Camp Masulipatam, 17th May 1911.

W. A. MATHEWS,
Local Fund District Engineer, Kistna.

APPLICATIONS are invited from persons of respectable family for the Shroff's post sanctioned for the Deputy Tahsildar's office, Gajapathinagaram, in G.O., No. 886, Revenue, dated 24th March 1911.

The successful candidate should be prepared to furnish the requisite security immediately after appointment.

Preference will be given to passed candidates who are Vysyas skilled in shroffing and who possess experience in Treasury branch.

Divisional Office, Vizianagram, 3rd May 1911.

M. RAMANUJACHARI, *Divisional Officer.*

WANTED a trained Typist on a monthly pay of Rs. 20 for the Office of the District Forest Officer, Anantapur.

The application should be accompanied with copies of certificates and testimonials, if any.

District Forest Office, Anantapur, 8th May 1911.

C. M. HODGSON, *District Forest Officer.*

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of a Forest Surveyor (temporary) on Rs. 50 a month including travelling allowance in the Bellary district.

Such candidates who can produce a certificate of having undergone a course at the College of Engineering, Madras, or at other recognized institutions, need only apply.

Applications will be received till the 15th of June 1911.

Bellary Collector's Office, Forest Branch, 28th May 1911.

V. ALWAR CHETTI, *District Forest Officer.*

PRIVATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE Acting Administrator-General of Madras and as such the Administrator to the estate of—

HOWES, JOHN, late a Lieutenant-Colonel in His Majesty's Indian Army of Studwell Lodge, Droxford, Southampton, in the County of Hants, who died at Studwell Lodge on or about the 19th October 1910;

hereby gives notice in pursuance of section 28 of Act II of 1874 that all persons having claims against the above estate as creditors, next-of-kin, or otherwise should prefer their claims accompanied with evidence in support thereof to the Administrator-General of Madras on or before the 15th June 1911 after which date no claims will be admitted and the assets of the said estate will be distributed.

Administrator-General's Office, Madras, 17th May 1911.

A. DAVIES, *Ag. Administrator-General of Madras.*

I INTEND moving the High Court on or after 24th July 1911 for enrolment as Vakil thereof.

Madras, 10th May 1911.

ARUMBAKKAM VISVANATHAN.

I INTEND moving the High Court on or after the 21st July 1911 to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.

Madras, 13th May 1911.

A. SURYANARAYANAIYA.

On or after 24th July 1911, I do intend moving the High Court for enrolment as a Vakil thereof.

Singanallur, 25th May 1911.

S. N. VENKATESAN, B.A., B.L.

NOTICE.

WE beg to advise that we have authorized MR. ARTHUR FLEMING BUCHANAN to sign our Firm per procuration.

Madras, 6th June 1911.

PARRY & Co.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 23.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 6, 1911. [Price, 6 *pie.*

ABSTRACT OF SEASON REPORT FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 3RD JUNE 1911.

RAINFALL AND PRICES OF THE STAPLE FOOD-GRAINS.

Districts.	Rainfall in inches			Price in Seers (of 80 tolas) per Rupee.												
		Up to the end of the week from 1st April.		Rice.			Ragi.			Cholam.			Cumbu.			
	In the week.	1911	Average of 35 years.	Average for June.	Last week.	This week.	Average for June.	Last week.	This week.	Average for June.	Last week.	This week.	Average for June.	Last week.	This week.
Circars.																
Ganjam	0·3	2·1	9·0	11·1	16·8	16·8	19·8	17·0	16·6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vizagapatam. [A.	0·1	3·8	8·0	18·0	9·0	9·0	16·7	16·7	16·7	..	18·5	16·2	19·6	15·8	15·8
Vizagapatam. [L	0·4	1·7	4·6										..	21·6	21·0
Godavari	1·1	3·9	8·1	11·1	13·8	13·4	19·8	13·7	13·7	19·3	17·8	17·8	..	18·4	13·8
Kistna	1·1	3·1	6·8	10·5	9·6	8·8	19·8	19·0	18·6	17·0	13·8	13·8	17·7	16·1	16·1
Guntur	0·7	1·6	2·6	10·5	9·6	8·6		18·3	16·9	18·1	11·9	14·5			
Deccan.																
Karnool	1·0	1·8	3·8	13·4	18·1	19·1	.	15·6	18·6	16·4	18·3	18·2	16·6	17·9	17·3
Kangayapalle	1·0	3·0	..	..	8·6	8·6	..	19·8	19·6	17·2	18·8	16·6	..	..	..
Bellary	0·3	2·8	3·6	9·6	8·8	8·8	..	..	..	..	17·8	17·6	..	..	..
Cuddapah	0·9	6·3	..	..	9·7	9·7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nellore	0·7	2·2	3·3	8·2	10·6	10·5	19·8	18·4	18·4	17·1	19·3	19·2	14·9	18·6	18·6
Anantapur	0·7	2·2	2·3	10·2	10·7	10·8	20·6	17·4	17·4	19·1	16·9	13·8	17·8	17·7	17·7
Cuddapah	1·0	3·4													
Carnatic.																
Nellore	0·6	6·9	1·6	12·1	10·9	10·6	19·7	19·5	19·6	15·4	14·7	14·8	17·3	14·8	11·2
Chingleput	0·6	0·7	2·7	19·7	19·7	19·7	16·8	18·6	18·3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madras	..	..	0·1	9·2	7·8	7·8	18·7	14·8	12·8	—	..	..	16·0	18·8	13·7
South Arcot	0·9	2·2	3·8	11·0	8·3	8·3	17·0	14·1	14·1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central.														18·8	13·8
Chittoor	0·7	4·4	..	..	10·8	11·0	..	16·9	16·8	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Arcot	1·4	5·1		11·8	10·6	12·5	18·4	18·3	16·3				18·5	17·4	17·0
Salem	2·9	9·1	3·4	10·2	10·4	10·3	18·6	17·4	17·0	18·1	16·9	16·6	14·5	13·6	16·7
Coimbatore	1·6	2·8	6·1	9·7	8·3	8·8	12·7	18·0	18·8	15·3	13·6	12·8	18·4	14·4	14·6
Trichinopoly	1·4	4·9	6·0	10·4	8·2	9·3	17·6	16·0	16·0	17·8	14·6	14·8	17·1	13·6	12·8
South.															
Tanjore	1·2	3·6	9·6	10·6	10·4	10·4	18·3	18·0	18·8	..	14·8	14·8	..	18·6	18·3
Pudukottai	0·8	3·9	..	..	8·4	8·4	..	18·3	18·3	..	14·2	13·2	17·6	15·3	13·3
Madura	1·8	4·7	..	10·6	8·2	8·8	17·9	14·3	13·9	76·8	13·0	13·0	18·8	13·3	13·1
Ramnad	0·7	2·1	..	9·3	8·4	8·4	16·4	18·1	18·1	18·3	13·0	14·8	18·8	13·8	13·4
Tinnevelly	0·1	1·3	..	10·3	9·7	8·8	12·6	14·8	14·6	18·3	14·8	14·6	18·8	13·8	13·4
West Coast															
Malabar	3·8	5·8	20·8	8·8	8·8	8·8	—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Canara	1·3	4·4	18·2	10·8	10·4	10·4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Travancore	1·3	8·5	18·3	—	7·9	7·8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cochin	0·8	18·0	..	..	8·8	8·8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nilgiris	1·0	3·8	11·4	8·8	8·2	8·2	13·8	14·8	14·1	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Nilgiris.															

A. = Agency. L. = Lowest.

* Average of the 15 years ending 1909–1910.

DISTRICT REPORTS.

GANJAM.

Water-supply insufficient in parts of five talaks. Sunda and Rumalkonda reservoirs 25·3 and 42·7 feet deep, respectively. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, planting of sugarcane and transplanting of light paddy in progress in parts. Standing crops good. Harvested light paddy in one taluk; outturn fair. Pasture getting scarce; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available for labouring classes.

VIZAGAPATAM.

Water-supply sufficient. Sowing of gingelly, ragi, cumbu, chamai and cotton and transplanting of sugarcane in progress in parts. Standing crops thriving. Ragi ready for harvest; expected outturn fair. Pasture sufficient except in one taluk; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available for labouring classes.

GODAVARI.

Water-supply sufficient except in two taluks and two divisions. Godavari 0·3 feet above the anikat. Ploughing, manuring and sowing in progress. Standing crops thriving. Harvested paddy, gingelly and cotton; outturn fair to normal. Pasture insufficient in six taluks and five divisions; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available for labouring classes.

KISTNA.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Anikat report not received. Preparing of seed-beds and manuring in progress. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested paddy, outturn fair to bumper; gingelly, fair to normal. Pasture insufficient; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available for labouring classes.

GUNTUR.

Water-supply sufficient. Manuring in progress. Pasture generally insufficient; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available for labouring classes.

KURNOOL.

Water-supply insufficient except under a few tanks. Tungabhadra 3·85 feet below the anikat. Preparing of lands for the next season in progress. Standing crops good. Harvested second crop paddy; outturn fair to normal. Pasture scanty; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available for labouring classes.

BANGANAPALLE.

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops good. Harvested second crop paddy; outturn bumper. Pasture available; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available for labouring classes.

BELLARY.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of four taluks and in the whole of another taluk. Ploughing, sowing of early crops, planting of sugarcane and weeding in progress in parts. Standing crops fair to good generally. Harvested cotton, outturn, fair to normal; second crop paddy, fair. Pasture not available; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available for labouring classes.

SANDUR.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing and manuring in progress. Standing crops good. Pasture not available; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available for labouring classes.

ANANTAPUR.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Ploughing, sowing of ragi and cholam and weeding of sugarcane and ragi in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, cholam, ragi and sugarcane; outturn fair to normal. Pasture scanty, but fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available for labouring classes.

CUDDAPAH.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, ragi, cholam and indigo in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, gingelly and turmeric, outturn fair to normal. Pasture scanty, but fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available for labouring classes.

NELLORE.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Slight freshes in the Pennar. Flow over the Nellore and Sangam anikats nil and 0·7 feet respectively; discharge sufficient for present requirements. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, cholam and cumbu in progress in parts. Standing crops fair to good generally. Harvested paddy and cholam, outturn bad to normal; cumbu and korra, normal; chillies, fair to normal. Pasture scanty except in one taluk but fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available for labouring classes.

CHINGLEPUT.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts. Ploughing, sowing of ragi and gingelly and transplanting of ragi in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, outturn fair. Pasture scanty in one taluk, but fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good Employment available for labouring classes.

MADRAS.

Pasture sufficient

SOUTH ARCOT.

Water-supply insufficient except in one taluk. Ploughing, manuring, sowing of paddy, ragi, groundnut, cumbu, gingelly and indigo, transplanting of paddy and sugarcane and weeding of paddy in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, varagu, millet, sugarcane and gingelly; outturn fair Pasture scanty in two taluks, but fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good Employment available for labouring classes

CUDDAPAH.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts. Ploughing, planting of sugarcane, transplanting of ragi and hoeing in progress. Standing crops generally good. Harvested paddy, ragi, and sugarcane; outturn, fair to normal. Pasture scanty in parts of two taluks, but fodder available Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available for labouring classes.

NORTH ARCOT.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts Ploughing, sowing, weeding and transplanting of paddy and ragi. Standing crops generally good. Harvested paddy and ragi; outturn, fair to normal. Pasture scanty in parts of two taluks, but fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available for labouring classes

SALEM.

Water-supply insufficient except in one taluk. Sowing of paddy, ragi, gingelly, cumbu, cholam and groundnut and transplanting of ragi in progress in parts. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested paddy and ragi, outturn fair to normal; cholam, normal Pasture sufficient but fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available for labouring classes

COIMBATORE.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of one taluk. Sowing of paddy, ragi and cholam, transplanting of paddy, ploughing and manuring in progress in parts. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested paddy; outturn normal. Pasture insufficient in parts; fodder generally available Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available for labouring classes.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Water-supply insufficient. No flow over the Grand Anikut Discharge sufficient for present requirements. Paddy, cumbu and cholam sown and paddy transplanted in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy and cholam in parts; outturn fair. Pasture improving and fodder available. Condition of cattle fair. Employment available for labouring classes.

TANJORE.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. No flow over the Grand Anikut. Discharge inadequate for present requirements Sowing of paddy and ragi in progress in parts Standing crops generally fair Harvested tobacco; outturn fair. Pasture generally sufficient, fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available for labouring classes.

PUDUKKOTTAI.

Water-supply sufficient Garden cultivation and sowing of ragi in progress in parts. Standing crops good. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available for labouring classes

MADURA.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts of two taluks Ploughing and sowing of cholam in progress in parts Standing crops fair. Harvested cholam; outturn fair. Pasture generally sufficient except in one taluk; fodder available but scanty in parts of one taluk Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available for labouring classes.

RAMNAD.

Water-supply insufficient. Ploughing, manuring and transplanting of ragi in progress in parts. Standing crops fair Harvested paddy and cholam, outturn fair Pasture insufficient except in three taluks; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available for labouring classes

TINNEVELLY.

Water-supply insufficient. No flow over the Srivaikuntam anikut Ploughing, sowing of cholam, transplanting of ragi in progress in parts. Standing crops good. Harvested cholam; outturn fair. Pasture scanty; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available for labouring classes.

MALABAR

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of three taluks. Sowing of first crop over in two taluks, almost over in two other taluks and in progress in the remaining taluks. Pasture sufficient except in parts of three taluks; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Condition of labour market fair.

SOUTH CANARA

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing, sowing of seed-beds for first rice crop in progress. Standing third rice crop and seedlings of first rice crop fair. Harvesting third rice crop almost over; outturn fair to normal. Pasture scanty; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available for labouring classes.

TRAVANCORE.

Water-supply and pasture sufficient. Agricultural operations continue. Condition of cattle good.

COCHIN.

Water-supply sufficient. Agricultural operations going on. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good.

THE NILGIRIS.

Water-supply sufficient. Manuring, pitting, sowing and weeding main crops in progress. Standing crops good. But coffee affected by bug in parts of one taluk. Harvested tea; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient. Condition of cattle fair. Employment available for labouring classes.

SEASON TELEGRAM TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, SIMLA.

Week ending 3rd June 1911.—Rainfall *nil* Madras; good Salem, Malabar, Coimbatore, Cuddapah, Madura, Trichinopoly, North Arcot, South Canara, Nilgiris, Tanjore, Godavari, Kistna, Kurnool; light to fair elsewhere. Irrigation supplies sufficient in Vizagapatam, Guntur, Cuddapah, Nilgiris; insufficient in parts of other districts. Ploughing, sowing, manuring, weeding, transplanting in progress in parts. Standing crops fair to good, but coffee in parts of one taluk Nilgiris affected by bug. Harvests commune; outturn fair to normal generally. Pasture sufficient in Madras, Tanjore, Nilgiris, improving in Trichinopoly; fodder available except in parts Madura. Condition of cattle generally good. Price of rice stationary 15 districts, fallen 3, risen 7; ragi stationary 16 districts, fallen 2, risen 5; cholam stationary 5 districts, fallen 2, risen 8; cumbu stationary 7 districts, fallen 6, risen 4. Public health generally good. Prospects generally fair. Condition of labouring classes satisfactory and employment available. Grain stocks generally sufficient.

DEPT. OF REV. SETT., SUR., LAND RDS. & AGRI.,
BOARD OF REVENUE, MADRAS
6th June 1911.

S. VENKATARAMADAS,
Secretary.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 10.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 6, 1911. [Price, 4 annas.

Part IV.—Proceedings of the Madras Legislature.

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Proceedings of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Acts of Parliament, 24 & 25 Vict., C. 67, 55 & 56 Vict., C. 14, and 9 Edw. 7, C. 4.

The Council met at Government House, Ootacamund, at noon on Monday the 15th day of May 1911.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Hon'ble Sir ARTHUR LAWLEY, G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G., Governor of Madras—*Presiding.*

The Hon'ble Sir MURRAY HAMMICK, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. N. ATKINSON, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. KAMESWARA RAO NAYUDU.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. TYAGARAYA CHETTI Garu.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. KESAVA PILLAI.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIBULLAH SAHIB Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. KRISHNASWAMI AIYANGAR Avargal.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SESHAGIRI AIYAR.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. RAMASHADRA NAYUDU Garu, Zamindar of Doddeppanayakkanur.

The Hon'ble Raja V. VASUDEVA RAJA, Valia Nambidi of Kollengode.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. S. BALAKRISHNA AIYAR Avargal.

The Hon'ble Mr. MUHAMMAD ABDUL KUDDUS BADSHA SAHIB.

The Hon'ble Moulvi SAIYID MURTUZA SAHIB Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. A. SMITH.

New Members; Oath of office; Questions and Answers.

(The Secretary; Mr. Richmond.)

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AIYAR, C.I.E. (*Advocate-General*).
The Hon'ble Mr. C. R. M. SCHMIDT.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. RICHMOND.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur L. A. GOVINDARAGHAVA AIYAR Avargal.
The Hon'ble Sri MAHANA MOHANA SINHA DEVU Garu, Zamindar of Dhárákóta.
The Hon'ble Mr. P. F. X. SALDANHA.
The Hon'ble Mr. M. M. SAMBANDHA MUDALIYAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. S. T. SHANMUKHAM PILLAI.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. S. FRASER.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. SUBBA RAO Avargal.
The Hon'ble Mr. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. TWIGG
The Hon'ble Mr. A. BUTTERWORTH.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. E. CLERK.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. CHATTERTON.
The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART, K.C.V.O., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. H. G. MITCHELL.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. C. C. CARR.
The Hon'ble Mr. N. S. BRODIE.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. D. ROBERTSON.

NEW MEMBERS.

The Secretary reported the nomination to the Council of Mr. Reginald Childers Culling Carr, Mr. Norman Somerville Brodie and Mr. Herbert Douglas Robertson.

OATH OF OFFICE.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. C. C. Carr, the Hon'ble Mr. N. S. Brodie, and the Hon'ble Mr. H. D. Robertson took the prescribed oath of allegiance to the Crown and assumed their seats.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[*Order made by His Excellency the President under rule* 11 *of the statutory rules for the asking of questions in the Council*—

(1) Printed copies of all the questions and answers to be put and given at the meeting shall be placed on the Council table half an hour before the President takes his seat. The questions shall be numbered consecutively as printed.

(2) The questions shall be put and answered in the following manner:—

The Secretary shall call the name of each interpellator in turn, specify the serial numbers of his questions and make a sufficient pause to allow the Honourable Member a reasonable opportunity of rising in his place, if he is desirous of asking any supplementary questions. Supplementary questions must be put immediately after the principal questions to which they relate.]

The Hon'ble Mr. Richmond.

Tinnevelly stamp frauds—Delay in re-trial of Vannamuttu Pillai.

Question 1. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) If it is true that on the 24th March 1908 the High Court in criminal revision case No. 504 of 1907 ordered one Vannamuttu Pillai to be re-tried?

(*b*) And whether it is true that the deputy magistrate's court, Tinnevelly, did not begin the re-trial ordered till 6th June 1910?

(*c*) Whether there are any good reasons for this delay of over 26 months in carrying out the order for re-trial?

Tinnevelly stamp frauds—Evidence of Pedda Perumal Pillai.

Question 2 (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to call for and peruse the judgment of the High Court in criminal revision case No. 633 of 1910 in which the said Vannamuttu Pillai was finally acquitted by the High Court on the 24th March 1911?

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Richmond.)

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is true that the guilt or innocence of the said accused depended upon the credibility or otherwise of a witness named Pedda Perumal Pillai?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether, during the first investigation, after this witness made a statement unfavourable to the prosecution to the deputy magistrate, M.R.Ry. N. Gopalaswami Aiyangar, on the morning of the 24th July 1907, the said deputy magistrate sent for a constable and directed the constable to take the witness to the police-station to enable the witness "to reflect a little" before making a further statement?

(*d*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether this witness was kept in the Viraraghavapuram police-station lock-up on the 24th July 1907?

(*e*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether at 4 P.M. on the same day, after he was brought back from the lock-up, the witness made a different statement which supported the prosecution?

Tinnevelly stamp frauds—Evidence of Pedda Perumal Pillai.

Question 3. Will the Government be pleased to call for and peruse—

(*a*) the deposition of M.R.Ry. N. Gopalaswami Aiyangar as the eighteenth witness for the prosecution in calendar case No. 48 of 1907 on the file of the deputy magistrate, Tinnevelly;

(*b*) the evidence of the witness Pedda Perumal Pillai above referred to as prosecution 6th witness in calendar case No. 51 of 1910 and as prosecution 4th witness in calendar case No. 48 of 1907 on the file of the same court;

(*c*) the search register kept in the Viraraghavapuram police-station lock-up for 24th July 1907, an extract from which was filed as exhibit III in calendar case No. 48 of 1907, deputy magistrate's file, Tinnevelly?

Tinnevelly stamp frauds—Detention of Pedda Perumal Pillai in police lock-up.

Question 4. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) (i) In what capacity and (ii) under whose authority this witness was locked up?

(*b*) Whether it is true that this witness was searched and in all other respects treated as an accused person remanded to custody?

(*c*) Whether the detention of this witness in the lock-up was justified?

(*d*) If the deputy magistrate did not remand this witness to custody, whether the deputy magistrate took any action against the person or persons responsible for keeping this witness locked up in the station?

(*e*) Whether Government approve the procedure of the deputy magistrate?

Tinnevelly stamp frauds—Number of persons accused and convicted.

Question 5. Will the Government be pleased to state how many people were in all complained against in the cases known as the stamp fraud cases in Tinnevelly and whether any convictions, not set aside in appeal or revision, have been obtained of any of them?

Tinnevelly stamp frauds—Period of Vannamuttu Pillai's detention in custody and cost of the prosecution.

Question 6. Will Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) when the above-said Vannamuttu Pillai was first arrested in connection with the stamp fraud cases?

(*b*) the total period he was kept as an under-trial prisoner?

(*c*) the total period he underwent imprisonment in jail till his final acquittal by the High Court on the 24th March 1911?

(*d*) the total cost incurred by Government in connection with these stamp fraud prosecutions?

Prevention of similar stamp frauds.

Question 7. Will Government be pleased to state whether any steps have been taken to prevent the recurrence of such stamp frauds?

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Richmond.)

Answers 1 *to* 7—

With regard to most of the points mentioned in the Honourable Member's long series of questions the Government have no information, but they will call for a report on the case and give due consideration to the various matters brought to notice.

Accident on the South Indian Railway near Vaidiswarankovil.

Question 8. Will Government be pleased to state whether its attention has been drawn to an accident on the South Indian Railway between Vaidiswarankovil and Antandavapuram on the 18th April?

Answer 8—

The Government are aware of the occurrence of the accident, but have not yet received any detailed reports.

Provision of vacuum brakes for goods trains.

Question 9. Will Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) If it is a fact that the goods train was not provided with a vacuum brake?

(*b*) And whether if it had been so provided the danger from collision could have been minimized?

(*c*) Whether it is true that in the railway lines in other parts of India goods trains working on single lines are fitted up with vacuum brakes?

Answer 9—

(*a*) & (*b*) The answer is in the affirmative.

(*c*) The Government are informed that goods trains on railway lines in other parts of India are not ordinarily fitted with the vacuum brake.

Brakes in passenger trains in Great Britain.

Question 10. Will Government be pleased to state whether it is true that on the principal railways in Great Britain brakes more powerful than vacuum brakes are compulsory in the case of passenger trains?

Answer 10—

So far as the Government have been able to ascertain, no brakes more powerful than the vacuum brake are in use anywhere.

Details of accident on the South Indian Railway near Vaidiswarankovil.

Question 11. Will Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) Whether it is true that the accident happened at 8–10 A.M.?

(*b*) Whether it is true that immediate information was given by the guard of the mail train to the stationmaster on duty at Antandavapuram?

(*c*) And whether the distance between the scene of accident and Antandavapuram station was about a mile and a half and the distance between Antandavapuram and Máyavaram four miles?

(*d*) Whether it is true that the first railway official arrived at the scene of accident only after 5 A.M.?

(*e*) Whether it is true that the medical officer arrived only after 7 from Máyavaram in a relief train?

(*f*) Whether if the medical officer had used a jutka he could have been at the spot in about an hour?

(*g*) Whether any code exists for the guidance of railway officers when accidents happen?

(*h*) Whether the stationmaster of Máyavaram could have sent up a relief train without a reference to his district traffic officer?

(*i*) Whether it is true that on the 18th April the passengers were delayed a great deal and subjected to great inconvenience owing to two trans-shipments, one at the scene of accident and another at Máyavaram?

(*j*) Whether it is true that the boat mail to Madras was detained nearly seven hours at Máyavaram on the 19th without trans-shipment?

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Richmond; Mr. Davidson.)

(*k*) Whether it is true that the passengers and the mail arrived in Madras at twenty minutes to four in the afternoon?

(*l*) Whether, if the mails and passengers had been trans-shipped, the passengers and the mail could have arrived in Madras by 10 A.M.?

Answer 11—

(*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*d*), (*e*) & (*f*) The official report of the accident has not yet been received and Government are, therefore, not in a position to give answers to these questions.

(*g*) The answer is in the affirmative. The Honourable Member's attention is invited to the Government of India Circular No. 3 Ry. of 1902 printed on page 299, Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 18th March 1902.

(*h*), (*i*), (*j*), (*k*) & (*l*) Information has been called for from the Agent, South Indian Railway, and the Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Madras.

The Hon'ble Mr DAVIDSON:—"In regard to Question No. 11 I am to say that the information desired by the interpellator has just been received and will be communicated to him separately."

Railway medical officer at Máyavaram.

Question 12. Will Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) Whether it is true that Máyavaram is a large railway centre?

(*b*) Whether till very lately the railway maintained a medical officer at that station? and

(*c*) Whether the railway company removed the medical officer from Máyavaram in spite of appeals and protests by the lower railway employés?

Answer 12—

(*a*) The Agent reports that it is not a large railway centre, the total number of railway employés at this station being about 50.

(*b*) The Agent reports that an apothecary was stationed at Máyavaram until March 1907.

(*c*) The Government are informed by the Agent that there is no record of any appeal

Sanity of the stationmaster at Antandavapuram.

Question 13. Will Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) Whether it is true that the stationmaster on duty at Antandavapuram was considered before the accident to be of doubtful sanity, and was accordingly kept for some time under medical observation?

(*b*) When he was allowed to re-join his appointment and under what circumstances?

Answer 13—

As the conduct of the stationmaster in connection with the accident is under enquiry, the Government consider it undesirable to answer the Honourable Member's question at present.

Conduct of enquiries into railway accidents.

Question 14. Will Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) Whether it is a fact that in Great Britain Government experts hold enquiries in public when accidents occur?

(*b*) Whether it is true that at such enquiries railway officials of the line concerned take part only as witnesses and parties and not as judges? and

Enquiry into Ennore accident.

(*c*) Whether it is true that there has been public dissatisfaction regarding the enquiry held in connection with the recent Ennore accident?

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Richmond; Mr. Kesava Pillai.)

Answer 14—

(*a*) & (*b*) In Great Britain enquiries of the nature referred to are held by the officials of the Board of Trade, and it is within their power to compel the attendance and take the evidence of any railway servant. The Government have no information as to whether such enquiries are held in public.

(*c*) A resolution was passed at a public meeting held at Madras on the 28th June 1909 expressing the opinion that a full public enquiry should be held into the railway disaster at Ennore. The Government were of opinion that there was no reason to think that anything would be elicited by further enquiry which might throw light on the cause of the accident. The Honourable Member's attention is invited to G.O., No. 464, Public, dated 7th July 1909, which was placed on the Editors' table at the time.

Compulsory enquiry by Government officials into railway accidents.

Question 15. Will Government be pleased—

(*a*) to order a thorough and independent enquiry by a responsible Government official or officials on the lines of the enquiries held in such cases in Great Britain? and

(*b*) to make such enquiries compulsory hereafter?

Answer 15—

The investigation of accidents on Indian railways is governed by rules framed by the Government of India. The Local Government are not competent to direct the holding of enquiries except in accordance with those rules. They provide that, when an accident such as is described in section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, has occurred in the course of working a railway, the District Magistrate or any other magistrate who may be appointed in this behalf by the Local Government may either—

(i) himself make an enquiry into the causes which led to the accident, or

(ii) depute a subordinate magistrate who, if possible, should be a magistrate of the first class to make such an enquiry, or

(iii) direct an investigation into the causes which led to the accident to be made by the police.

A magistrate holding an enquiry under these rules must proceed to the scene of the accident and hold the enquiry there and may summon any railway servant or other person whose presence he may think necessary.

Dividend paid by South Indian Railway.

Question 16. Will Government be pleased to state the dividend the South Indian Railway Company has been paying during the last six years?

Answer 16—

The dividend paid was—

7½	per cent.	in	1905, 1908, 1909
6	,,	in	1906
6¾	,,	in	1907, and
3¾	,,	in	1910 (first half-year).

The Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai.

Supply of books to prisoners in jail.

Question 17. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether every jail or any jail has been supplied with books in English or the vernaculars or in both for the use of prisoners under rule 379 of the Madras Jail Manual?

(*b*) If so, will the Government be pleased to furnish a statement showing the number and nature of books supplied to the several jails of the Presidency?

Answer 17—

A statement giving all the information which the Government possess on the subject of books supplied to jails will be furnished to the Honourable Member.

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Kesava Pillai.)

Question 18. Will the Government be pleased to state the percentage of literate prisoners according to the latest information at the disposal of Government? Percentage of literate prisoners.

Answer 18—

The percentage of literate convicts to the total jail population in 1910 was 13·58.

Question 19. Will the Government be pleased, in view of the fact that illiterate people largely abound in jails, to consider the question of introducing compulsory education for the benefit of the prisoners in all jails? Compulsory education of prisoners.

Answer 19—

Education is compulsory for all juvenile male prisoners and for adolescent prisoners confined in the Tanjore jail. The Government are not in favour of compelling all prisoners, irrespective of age, to receive education while in jail.

Question 20. Will the Government be pleased to state whether every Indian Christian prisoner is furnished with a bible and the prayer-book of the denomination to which he belongs, just as every European prisoner is furnished under rule 1126 of the Madras Jail Manual? Supply of religious books to Indian Christian prisoners.

Answer 20—

The Government are not aware whether the books referred to are actually supplied to those Indian Christian prisoners who can read them, but they will enquire.

Question 21. Will the Government be pleased to state whether they will consider the question of furnishing an Indian prisoner who can read with some recognized religious book of the religion to which he belongs for the benefit of his religious and moral exercise? Supply of religious books to literate Indian prisoners.

Answer 21—

A prisoner who wishes to read a religious book may apply to the superintendent, who is authorized to provide books. Any suggestions regarding the addition to jail libraries of specified religious books will be considered by the Government.

Question 22. Will the Government be pleased to consider the question of introducing some religious service for the Indian convict according to his religion once a week as is done in the case of Christians? Religious service for Indian prisoners.

Question 23. Will the Government be pleased to afford facilities for Hindu and Muhammadan prisoners to get religious ministration, congregational or individual, according to their respective persuasions under certain conditions and rules that may be laid down by Government as is done for Christians under chapter 28 of the Jail Manual? Religious ministration for Hindu and Muhammadan prisoners.

Answers 22 *&* 23—

The Government are prepared to consider any definite proposals for affording religious ministration to Indian convicts.

Question 24. Will the Government be pleased to state— Form of railway ticket issued to released prisoners.

(*a*) Whether the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company, in issuing tickets to released prisoners in exchange for the form No. 40 (railway warrant) given by the superintendent of a jail, enter on the ticket the words "released convict" in spite of the request of the jail authorities to the contrary?

(*b*) Whether the South Indian Railway Company has given up writing "released convict" on such tickets in compliance with the request made by the jail authorities?

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Kesava Pillai.)

(*c*) Whether the Government will not take steps to see that the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway also follow the example set by the South Indian Railway in this respect?

Answer 24—

(*a*) & (*c*) The Agent has been addressed in the matter, and the Government understand he has expressed his willingness to omit in future any words indicating that the holder of a ticket is a released convict.

(*b*) The answer is in the affirmative.

Revision of clerical establishments in sub-registrars' offices.

Question 25. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether any scheme has been received from the Inspector-General of Registration for the revision of the clerical establishments in the sub-registry offices?

(*b*) If so, will the Government be pleased to state whether, in fixing the scale of pay for clerks, they would not consider the question of giving the same minimum salary of Rs. 20 as they have decided to give to the clerks of the taluk offices under the prevailing conditions?

Answer 25—

(*a*) The answer is in the affirmative.

(*b*) The work of clerks in the Registration Department does not require the qualifications necessary in the case of clerks in taluk offices. It is not proposed therefore to adopt as high a minimum salary in the former case as in the latter.

European and Eurasian jail superintendents and jailors.

Question 26. Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing superintendents of central and district jails, jailors and deputy jailors, who are Europeans and Eurasians, with their names, the appointments they hold, the dates on which they joined the department, vernacular examinations to be passed by them compulsorily, vernacular examinations passed by them, and the districts and places to which they are now attached?

Indian jail superintendents and jailors.

Question 27. Will they be pleased also to lay on the table the list of Indian superintendents, jailors and deputy jailors in employment and the districts and places to which they are attached?

Answers 26 *&* 27—

The information required by the Honourable Member, except that relating to compulsory vernacular examinations, will be found in the quarterly jail list. The vernacular examination required to be passed by European and Eurasian superintendents of jails who are not medical officers is that laid down in rule 6 of section 5 of the Appendix to G.O., No. 14, Public, dated 6th January 1910, which was placed on the Editors' table.

Full-time jail superintendents.

Question 28. Will they be pleased also to lay on the table the number of full-timed superintendents with their names, and the districts and places to which they are attached?

Answer 28—

All the superintendents whose names are given on pages 4 and 6 of the jail list are full-time officers.

Jail superintendents, who are also medical officers.

Question 29. Will they be pleased also to lay on the table a statement showing the names of superintendents, who are also entrusted with the duties of a medical officer, and the places where they are employed?

Answer 29—

The Indian Medical Service officers mentioned on page 4 of the jail list are in medical charge of their jails. The superintendents of the district jails at Madura and Berhampur are the medical and sanitary officers of those districts.

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Kesava Pillai; Diwan Bahadur Raghunatha Rao.)

Proposed release of convict Subramanya Siva.

Question 30. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to inform whether Subramanya Siva, who was convicted of sedition, is suffering from leprosy; if so, the nature of leprosy he is suffering from, and whether it is contagious?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether any memorial for his release was received from any of his relatives; if so, when, and what orders were passed thereon?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to consider now the advisability of releasing the said Subramanya Siva, imposing on him, if expedient, some conditions for good behaviour during the unexpired portion of his imprisonment?

Answer 30—

(*a*) The convict Subrahmanya Siva is reported to be suffering from anæsthetic leprosy. The Government cannot say whether the disease is contagious or not.

(*b*) & (*c*) A petition from his wife praying for his release was received in September 1910. The Government considered there was no reason to interfere with his sentence, and they are still of that opinion.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Raghunatha Rao Avargal.

Village forest, Kondavakkam and Velarpuram villages, Chingleput district.

Question 31. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) Whether survey No. 50/1, extent 172 acres and 15 cents, was used before the last settlement by the villagers of Kondavakkam and Velarpuram in the Conjeeveram taluk as a village forest and utilized by the villagers as a grazing ground and firewood jungle?

(*b*) If so, whether it is true that 79 acres of this village forest were added to *ayan* and revenue patta were given for the same in the settlement?

(*c*) Whether the soil of the bed of Kondavakkam tank is saline? and

(*d*) Whether the Government will be pleased to restore to the said villagers their village forest?

Answer 31—

The Honourable Member is referred to the answers given at the Legislative Council of the 4th April 1911 to questions Nos. 6, 7 and 8 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai. The Government have no further information on the subject, and as it does not appear that the parties interested have addressed the local officers and regular controlling authorities in the matter, the Government do not consider it desirable to call for information

Execution of minor public works by villagers.

Question 32. Will the Government be pleased to make it a rule that all minor irrigation works, village roads, avenues, etc., in the making of which no scientific knowledge is necessary, shall be made by the villagers; and that if they fail to carry out these works themselves, the execution of these works shall not be sanctioned for five years to come?

Answer 32—

The answer is in the negative. The Honourable Member's attention is, however, invited to clause (xii) of Board's Standing Order No. 87.

Cauvery reservoir at Mêtûr.

Question 33. Will the Government be pleased to place on the table all the papers, relating to the Cauvery reservoir at Mêtûr costing about four crores of rupees and yielding a revenue of 6½ per cent., which are reported to have been submitted to the Government of India for the sanction of the Secretary of State?

Answer 33—

The estimates for the Cauvery project have been submitted to the Government of India for obtaining the sanction of the Secretary of State thereto and the orders of that Government are still awaited. The Government regret that they are unable at present to comply with the request of the Honourable Member, as the papers cannot be made public without the express permission of the Imperial Government.

Questions and Answers.

(Diwan Bahadur Raghunatha Rao.)

Location of liquor shops in Madras City.

Question 34. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) How many meetings have been held during the last two years of the committee appointed to advise as to the number and location of liquor shops in the city of Madras?

(*b*) What recommendations have been made by the committee during that period? and

(*c*) To what extent have such recommendations been carried into effect?

Answer 34—

The Government have no information as to the number of times the committee has met in the last two years. The committee's recommendations which have come before Government included the closure of nine arrack shops from 1st April 1909, of eight arrack shops from 1st April 1910 and of 22 foreign liquor taverns from 1st April 1909, and these recommendations were approved and have been given effect to. The number of toddy shops closed from 1st October 1909 was five and that closed from 1st October 1910 was eight. The Honourable Member is referred to paragraph 14 of the Board's Abkári Administration Report for 1909–10 regarding the committee's inspection of sites of shops.

Village maps, Tanjore district.

Question 35. Will the Government be pleased to order the Revenue Survey Department to supply such village maps of the Tanjore district as the copies of which village maps have been exhausted and are not available for ryots to purchase?

Answer 35—

The Government will enquire whether the suggestion contained in the Honourable Member's question can be adopted without undue expense.

Appointment of honorary assistant collectors.

Question 36. Will the Government be pleased to give a trial to the system of appointing honorary assistant collectors in the Madras Presidency?

Answer 36—

The Honourable Member is referred to the answer given to question No. 82.

Adoption of Bombay principles of forest administration.

Question 37. (*a*) Has the Government read the comments of the press on the forest administration in Bombay?

(*b*) Are the principles therein affirmed and carried out by that Government worthy of extension to the Madras Presidency?

(*c*) If so, will the Government be pleased to inform the Council what steps it has adopted to do so?

(*d*) Will the Government be pleased to order the exclusion of bits of lands interspersed among cultivation and cultivable land from the jurisdiction of the Forest Department?

Answer 37—

(*a*) The answer is in the affirmative.

(*b*) & (*c*) The attention of the Honourable Member is drawn to the answer given to questions Nos. 32, 33 and 34 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. P. Kesava Pillai at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 21st February 1911. The Government have since obtained and perused the report of the Bombay Forest Committee and the resolutions of the Bombay Government thereon, but do not consider that these papers show that any changes in the forest policy followed in this Presidency are necessary.

(*d*) The Government are not prepared to issue any general order in the sense here suggested, but will be prepared to consider any particular instances in which it is shown that disafforestation is desirable.

Questions and Answers.

(Rao Bahadur Ramabhadra Nayudu.)

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Ramabhadra Nayudu Garu, Zamindar of Duddappanayakkanur.

Question 38. (*a*) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to an article headed "Minor Irrigation Overseers" in the *Hindu* of the 10th February? Status of minor irrigation overseers.

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to adopt the reforms advocated in that letter?

Answer 38—

In accordance with the undertaking given by the Hon'ble Mr. J. N. Atkinson at the Council meeting of the 15th March last the Government propose to consider the whole question of the system under which minor irrigation work is carried out in this Presidency. In this connection the suggestions made in the letter to which the Honourable Member refers will receive due attention.

Question 39. (*a*) Has the attention of Government been drawn to an article in the *Hindu* of the 15th April on "The School Final Scheme"? School final examination—Circular by Director.

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to instruct the Director of Public Instruction to relax the rigour of the circular, and thereby give a chance or two at least for those students who failed in the Matriculation examination held in December 1909 and did not continue their studies during 1910?

Answer 39—

(*a*) The Government have now perused the letter to the editor of the *Hindu* to which the Honourable Member presumably refers.

(*b*) They are not prepared to modify the circular issued by the Director, but will examine the necessity for some relaxation of clause (3) of article 1 of the Public Service Notification which is the provision debarring such students from admission to the public service.

Question 40. Will the Government be pleased to consider the advisability of introducing the broad-gauge line, in the proposed construction of the Arantangi-Rámnád railway through the Chetti Nadu, to facilitate the future continuation of the East Coast Railway? Construction of Arantangi-Rámnad railway on broad gauge.

Answer 40—

The Government are not prepared to recommend such a course.

Question 41. (*a*) Are the Government aware that the Raja of Rámnád has been recently requested by the police to forward a list of the names of his retainers carrying arms? Exemption of Ramnad Raja's retainers from Arms Act.

(*b*) If so, will the Government be pleased to instruct the police and magisterial authorities not to insist on such a list?

Answer 41—

The Government have no information about the case mentioned by the Honourable Member

Question 42. (*a*) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to a communication in the *Hindu* of April 26 by Dr. M. C. Nanjunda Rao, B.A., M.B., C.M., and the remarks of the editor thereon in a leaderette of the same date? Admissibility for official purposes of certificates from Private medical practitioners.

(*b*) If the allegations contained therein are correct, will the Government be pleased to take steps to prevent a repetition of such occurrences?

Answer 42—

(*a*) The Government have perused the communication referred to.

Questions and Answers.

(Rao Bahadur Ramabhadra Nayudu ; Moulvi Saiyid Murtuza Sahib.)

(*b*) Medical certificates are not demanded in all cases of privilege leave. The acceptance of the medical certificate of a private practitioner is left to the discretion of heads of offices, and the Government have no knowledge of the circumstances under which that discretion was exercised in the case in question. It is always open to any person who is aggrieved by the action of a public servant to address the Government and, unless they receive such a representation, the Government see no reason for taking any steps in this matter.

The Hon'ble Moulvi Saiyid Murtuza Sahib Bahadur.

Deportation of Mappillas from Malabar.

Question 43. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) How many Mappillo Muhammadans were deported from Malabar and in what years ?

(*b*) The circumstances that led to their deportation ?

(*c*) The place or places they were deported to ?

(*d*) The allowance sanctioned for their upkeep ?

(*e*) Whether any one of them has been set at liberty ?

(*f*) If so, their number ?

Answer 43—

Mappillas have from time to time been removed from Malabar as State prisoners for complicity in fanatical outbreaks dating back to the year 1836, but the Government cannot ascertain, without laborious search, the number of persons who have been so removed, nor can they furnish the information asked for in clauses (*c*) and (*d*). So far as the Government are aware, no Mappilla State prisoner has ever been completely set at liberty, but they have, as a general rule, been detained only under surveillance and not in jail. At present forty Mappillas are residing outside Malabar under surveillance and one is detained in jail.

Pay of elementary schools. Teachers.

Question 44. Will the Government be pleased to enforce the adoption of the following scale of salaries in schools under public management, allowing an extra allowance of Rs. 2 in the case of Muhammadan teachers and all mistresses among whom there is scarcity of qualified hands ?

One teacher	.. .. ..	Rs. 10.
Two teachers	.. .. ..	Rs. 12, 10.
Three ,,	.. .. ..	Rs. 15, 12, 10.
Four ,,	.. .. ..	Rs. 20, 15, 12, 10
Five ,,	.. .. ..	Rs. 25, 20, 15, 12, 10.
Six ,,	.. .. ..	Rs. 30, 25, 20, 15, 12, 10.
Seven ,,	.. .. ..	Rs 35, 30, 25, 20, 15, 12, 10.
Eight ,,	.. .. ..	Rs. 45, 35, 30, 25, 20, 15, 12, 10.

Answer 44—

The Government are not at present prepared to make any modification in the scale of salaries recommended in Educational Rule No. 82 for adoption in elementary schools under public management.

Teaching grants for elementary schools.

Question 45. In the interest of elementary education will the Government be pleased to enhance the teaching grant on behalf of elementary schools from Rs. 36 per year for each teacher to Rs 60 and from annas eight per year for each pupil in average daily attendance to rupee one ?

Answer 45—

The question of enhancing the teaching and capitation grants to elementary schools is now under the consideration of Government.

Questions and Answers.

(Moulvi Saiyid Murtuza Sahib; Rao Bahadur Subba Rao.)

Grant of famine allowance in certain districts.

Question 46. In view of the fact that prices of food-stuffs have risen in almost all the districts, will the Government be pleased to sanction famine allowance in those districts?

Answer 46—

Orders sanctioning compensation for dearness of provisions are being issued by the Government periodically in accordance with the terms of article 72 of the Civil Account Code.

Admission of failed matriculates to school final examination.

Question 47. (*a*) Is it a fact that failed matriculation candidates who did not attend any school last year could not seek admission in the VI form of any recognized school?

(*b*) If so, will the Government be pleased to bestow their favourable consideration on the cases of the students who are under the said rule doomed not to apply for the school final examination by showing relaxation in the matter of attendance?

Answer 47—

The Honourable Member is referred to the answer to question No. 39.

Batta to public servants.

Question 48. In consideration of the dearness of the necessaries of life, will the Government be pleased to raise the batta of the public servants belonging to inferior service from annas two to annas four *per diem* and that of those coming under superior service to annas eight per day?

Answer 48—

Daily allowance is granted to meet the extra expenses incidental to an officer's proceeding on tour, and the Government do not consider that the allowance now admissible under the Civil Service Regulations is inadequate. In districts where the prices of food-grains are high relief is afforded by the grant of grain compensation allowances.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Subba Rao Avargal.

Proximity of reserved forests to *kumaki* land in Malabar and South Canara.

Question 49. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to furnish a list of reserved forests talukwar in Malabar and South Canara which are within 880 yards from the *kumaki* limits of cultivated lands of the *wargdars*?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to furnish similar lists of reserved forests which are beyond 880 yards and within 1,760 yards and those which are beyond 1,760 yards?

Answer 49—

The Government are not in possession of the information asked for and do not see sufficient reason to order its compilation.

Appointment of Mr. Clementson to shoot wild animals in Uppinangadi taluk, South Canara district.

Question 50. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state when Mr. Clementson, who was specially appointed to shoot wild animals in the Uppinangadi taluk, took charge of his office?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state how many different wild animals he shot till the end of April?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to arrange for the publication in the South Canara Gazette monthly of the number of wild animals of different kinds shot or killed by him?

Answer 50—

Mr. Clementson reported his arrival in South Canara on the 3rd March. The Government have not heard how many animals he shot up to the end of April and do not propose to direct the publication in the District Gazette of the figures referred to in clause (*c*) of the question.

Questions and Answers.

(Rao Bahadur Subba Rao.)

Licences to sell liquor during festivals.

Question 51. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to prohibit the granting of occasional licenses to sell liquor during festivals?

(*b*) If the Government is not prepared to prohibit the granting, will it be pleased to lay down a rule that the temporary shops so licensed should be situated not less than one mile from the place where the festival takes place?

Answer 51—

The Honourable Member's attention is drawn to the remarks made by the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson at the meeting of the Legislative Council on the 6th April 1910 in the debate on a motion moved by the late Hon'ble Mr. Perraju Pantulu. The Government then declared that they were not prepared to prohibit the issue of special licenses for the sale of liquor at festivals, nor are they prepared to adopt the suggestion contained in clause (*b*) of the question.

Legislation to prohibit smoking and drinking among children.

Question 52. (*a*) Is the Government aware that the Baroda Government proposes to prohibit the habits of smoking and drinking among children by stringent legislation?

(*b*) If the answer is in the affirmative, will the Government be pleased to introduce a similar Bill in this Presidency?

(*c*) If the Government is not prepared to take the initiative itself, will the Government be pleased to accord its support if a Bill on the above lines is brought before the Council?

Answer 52—

(*a*) The Government have no information on the subject.

(*b*) & (*c*) The Honourable Member is referred to the answer to questions Nos. 48 and 162 (*b*) given at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 29th November 1910.

Train service from Mangalore to Madras.

Question 53. (*a*) Is the Government aware of the inconvenience and hardship felt by passengers going to Madras from Mangalore and stations in Malabar having to change at Podanur?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to direct the South Indian Railway authorities to arrange to run right through one first- and second- class carriage with one third-class carriage attached from the Mangalore terminus to Madras and for return journey?

Answer 53—

(*a*) The Government observe that the mail-train to Madras from Mangalore and stations in Malabar arrives at Podanur at 5–22 P.M. and leaves at 5–54 P.M.; the Government are not aware that the change of trains causes inconvenience and hardship to passengers.

(*b*) The Government have referred the Honourable Member's suggestion to the Agent, South Indian Railway, who reports that the Madras-Méttupálaiyam mail-trains with which the West Coast trains connect at Podanur have a limited load which is fully utilized for the object of the former trains and would not permit of through carriages between Madras and Mangalore being attached to the trains even if the traffic warranted it, and that the traffic is small, there being on an average only one first-class, three second-class and sixteen third-class passengers to be transferred daily. In these circumstances the Government are not prepared to take further action in the matter.

Remission for damage to crops by wild animals in Uppinangadi taluk, South Canara district.

Question 54. Will the Government be pleased to state whether Government will remit the assessment on lands the crops of which have been destroyed partially or wholly by elephants or other wild animals in the Uppinangadi taluk of South Canara after it is found to be so on enquiry by the revenue authorities?

Questions and Answers.

(Rao Bahadur Subba Rao; Mr. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu.)

Answer 54—

The Honourable Member is referred to the answer which was given at the meeting of 29th November 1910 to a question (No. 130) on this subject asked by the Hon'ble Mr. Saldanha and to the provisions of Board's Standing Order No. 14 (10) therein mentioned. As laid down in the Standing Order, every case must be decided with reference to all the circumstances attending it.

Remissions for damage to crops by "bumbuchi" insects.

Question 55. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) Whether Government during the settlement operations took into consideration the depredation to crops caused by herds of insects known as "bumbuchi"?

(*b*) Whether it will be prepared to remit any assessment if the revenue authorities on enquiry find that any loss has been caused to the ryots?

Answer 55—

(*a*) A deduction of 15 per cent. from the money value of the crop was made to cover all such seasonal risks.

(*b*) The Honourable Member's attention is invited to paragraph 10 of Board's Standing Order No. 14.

Permission to ryots to capture elephants.

Question 56. In view of the fact that the Government is not prepared to initiate elephant-capture operations will the Government be pleased to allow the ryots to dig pits on the tracks of the elephants in the reserve forests and thus entrap them?

Answer 56—

The answer is in the negative, but the Government will call for a report as to whether any special measures in regard to elephants are necessary in South Canara.

Recruitment for higher grades in the Revenue Department.

Question 57. In view of the Government Order authorising Collectors to recruit 75 per cent of the appointments in the higher service from the upper subordinate service, will the Government be pleased to allow those already in the upper subordinate service on 1st April 1911, provided they are at least matriculates, to appear for the special tests, higher grade, irrespective of the higher qualifications lately prescribed?

Answer 57—

The Government are not prepared to grant any general relaxation of the rules such as the Honourable Member suggests.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu.

Police torture case in Rajahmundry Sessions Court.

Question 58. (*a*) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the judgment of the Court of Sessions, Gódávari, in sessions case No. 14 of 1911, in which a head constable and two other persons stood charged with causing grievous hurt to one Pachimila Subbarayudu with a view to extort a confession in regard to the detection of the murder of one Pilli Viraswami?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to take such steps as may be necessary to secure a further investigation into the circumstances attending the death of the said Subbarayudu?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to state what notice Government propose taking of the conduct of the police officers responsible in the matter?

Answer 58—

The Government have read the judgment referred to, and await the results of an enquiry which has been ordered to be made.

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu.)

Investigation of water supply and drainage schemes by Sanitary Engineer.

Question 59. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing—

(i) the number and details of the water-supply and drainage schemes now pending with the Sanitary Engineer for investigation ;

(ii) the date on which a request for investigation was made in regard to each of the above schemes and the progress since made and the causes for delay if any ?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the programme of the Sanitary Engineer for 1911–1912 ?

(*c*) Will the Government consider the advisability of strengthening the establishment under the Sanitary Engineer by the appointment of some temporary staff to secure a better progress of work in the current year ?

Answer 59—

(*a*) & (*b*) The Government Order on the programme of the Sanitary Engineer for the current year, which will shortly be laid on the Editors' table will include an appendix showing the water-supply and drainage schemes now pending investigation, together with some indication of the stage which they have reached. No useful purpose would be served by a detailed examination of the causes which have delayed progress. Projects of this description are inevitably subject to delay, and the number of schemes on hand is such that the less urgent items have necessarily to await their turn.

(*c*) The Government have now under consideration a proposal to increase the staff employed under the Sanitary Engineer.

Water-supply scheme for Palakolu union, Kistna district.

Question 60. Will the Government be pleased to state whether there is any scheme under investigation for a protected water-supply to the union of Palakole, Kistna district ?

Answer 60—

A scheme for the supply of water in the Palakolu union was approved by the Kistna District Board in January 1909, and the plans and estimates were returned by Government in February 1910 for revision with reference to the criticisms of the Sanitary Board and the technical scrutiny of the Chief Engineer. They have not yet been re-submitted, and the latest information before Government, received in November 1910, is to the effect that the scheme has given rise to objections of such a nature as to prevent any expenditure on the project during the year 1911–12.

Appointment of district board engineer, Chittoor district.

Question 61. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether in accordance with G.O., No. 91 L., dated 18th January 1904, the President, District Board, Chittoor, applied to the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, to recommend a suitable candidate for the post of district board engineer of the said district ?

(*b*) the names and qualifications of the candidates recommended by the Chief Engineer, if any ?

(*c*) the name and qualifications of the candidate selected by the President, District Board ?

(*d*) whether the Government approved of the selection made by the President, District Board, Chittoor ?

Answer 61—

From the list of applications received from the President of the District Board it appears that he consulted the Chief Engineer. The selection made did not meet with the approval of Government, and the President has been requested to submit another nomination. The Government are not prepared to furnish detailed information regarding the candidates whose claims came under consideration.

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu; Mr. Atkinson.)

Creation of upper and lower services in Revenue Department.

Question 62. (*a*) With reference to G.O., No. 682, dated 11th March 1911, relating to the division of the subordinate grades of the Revenue Department into two divisions with separate recruitment will the Government be pleased to state—

(i) Whether the scheme formulated in the above Government Order was forwarded to the Government of India for sanction?

(ii) Whether any official or non-official opinion was elicited by Government in regard to the above scheme before it was finally sanctioned (*vide* paragraph 2 of the above order)?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to place on the table the orders of the Government of India on the subject, if any?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to state the number of officers now in service in the Revenue Department who will be entitled to promotion to the upper service in accordance with the directions contained in paragraph 7 of the said Government Order referred to in (*a*)?

Answer 62—

(*a*) & (*b*) As the scheme did not require the sanction of the Government of India, it was not forwarded to that Government but was sanctioned by the Government of Madras after consultation with the Board of Revenue and district officers.

(*c*) No officer now in service is either debarred from or entitled to promotion by reason of the directions in paragraph 7 of the Government Order.

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"With reference to question No. 62 may I know, in view of the statement made by the Hon'ble Sir Murray Hammick at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 22nd February last about the division of the service into upper and lower grades that the Government were laying their proposals before the Government of India, whether they have any proposals under consideration other than those sanctioned in G.O., No. 682, dated 11th March 1911, which they intend sending to the Government of India?"

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON:—"There are no other proposals. The proposals that were sanctioned were found to be within the competence of this Government and therefore there are no other proposals to be sent up to the Government of India."

Erosion of Narsapur by Godavari River.

Question 63. Will the Government be pleased to state what steps, if any, Government have taken or intend taking to prevent erosion of the town of Narsapur, Kistna district, by the action of the Gódávari?

Answer 63—

The possibility of protecting the town of Narsapur from erosion is being investigated by the Public Works Department.

Breach of the Gódávari river embankment near Muramella in Amalapuram taluk.

Question 64. (*a*) Is it a fact that the river embankment to the Gódávari (on the southern side) near Muramella, Amalapuram taluk, in the Polavaram island, was breached some years ago and that the same has not been repaired as yet?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to order the breach to be closed as early as possible?

Answer 64—

(*a*) The answer is in the affirmative.

(*b*) An estimate for closing the breach is under preparation in the Superintending Engineer's office.

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"With reference to question No. 64 may I know whether there is any likelihood of the breach being closed before the next freshes in the Gódávari?"

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Clerk ; Mr. M. A. Kuddus Badsha Sahib.)

The Hon'ble Mr. CLERK :—"I am afraid that I cannot answer that question definitely. The last information available was that the estimates were awaiting information in regard to the compensation to be paid. Every effort will be made to get them sanctioned as soon as possible."

The Hon'ble Mr. Muhammad Abdul Kudus Badsha Sahib.

Location of head-quarters of Arcot taluk.

Question 65. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state the number of petitions and memorials received by them from the Hindu and Muhammadan inhabitants of the district against the removal of the taluk head-quarters from the town of Arcot ?

(*b*) Is it a fact that in the scheme of Sir William Meyer for the re-distribution of districts Arcot was selected for the head-quarters of the taluk ? If the answer be in the affirmative, will the Government be pleased to state the circumstances under which Arcot came to be abandoned in favour of Wallajah ?

(*c*) Is it a fact that in the newly-constituted taluk 72 villages lie on the north of the river Pálár on the Wallajah side, while 118 villages are situated to the south of the river, i.e., on the Arcot side ?

(*d*) Is it a fact that the distances of 52 villages in the newly-formed taluk range from 18 to 29 miles from Wallajah town, while the distance of about five villages only on the Wallajah side ranges from 15 to 18 miles from the town of Arcot ?

Answer 65—

(*a*) Before the decision to fix the head-quarters of the new taluk at Walajapet was made known, the Government had received two petitions on the subject, one in favour of Walajapet and the other in favour of Arcot. Since the decision was arrived at, the Government have received four further petitions from interested parties in favour of Arcot. Those who are interested in Walajapet have naturally had no further occasion to petition on the subject.

(*b*) Sir William Meyer in his report, dated the 23th January 1904, on the constitution of additional districts, divisions and taluks did not deal with the question of the head-quarters of the new taluk. The Government decided that it should be placed at Walajapet on the advice of the divisional officer, the Collector and the Board of Revenue, and on the ground that Walajapet, though slightly less central than Arcot, is healthier, closer to the railway, possesses better accommodation for travellers, is a municipality and generally a more important place.

(*c*) & (*d*) The Government are aware that Arcot would be slightly more central than Walajapet, as the larger part of the new taluk lies to the south of the Pálár river. The Collector, however, reported that the obstacle to communication caused by this river is of trifling importance since the construction of the Wenlock causeway.

Litigation in Chingleput courts regarding land disputes in Madras City.

Question 66. Is it a fact that the ryots within the municipal limits of Madras have been put to great inconveniences in preferring their suits in respect of Madras town land disputes in the Chinglapat courts in accordance with the provisions of section 17 of Act 12 of 1851 ?

Legislation to enable Presidency civil courts to deal with land disputes in Madras City.

Question 67. Will the Government be pleased to undertake legislation, to enable either the Small Causes Court in Madras or the City Civil Court, Madras, to try suits in respect of lands in the city of Madras ?

Answers 66 & 67—

The Government have received no representation from any holder of land in Madras City that inconvenience is caused by the provisions of section 17 of Act XII of 1851, but will consider whether any change in the law is necessary.

Questions and Answers.

(Khan Bahadur Muhammad Habibullah Sahib.)

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Muhammad Habibullah Sahib Bahadur.

Abolition of sub-inspectors in Salt and Abkari Department

Question 68. With reference to the speech of the Hon'ble Mr. J. N. Atkinson on the occasion of the budget debate at the meeting of the Council held on the 5th April 1911, will the Government be pleased to state whether any definite scheme has already been prepared regarding the abolition of the rank of sub-inspectors and their absorption in the next higher grade, and, if so, in what stage it is at present?

Answer 68—

The answer is in the negative, but a proposal is under consideration to abolish the lowest grade of sub-inspectors on Rs. 30 per mensem, a consequential increase being made in the higher grades.

Number of inspectors and sub-inspectors trained in Vellore police school.

Question 69. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of inspectors who underwent training in the Provincial police training school at Vellore prior to the introduction of the sub-inspectors' class?

(*b*) the number who, among them, are still holding the position of sub-inspectors?

(*c*) the number who were trained as sub-inspectors and are now holding the position of inspectors?

Answer 69—

The Government do not possess the information desired by the Honourable Member, but will call for it.

Withdrawal of electoral privileges from municipalities since 1884.

Question 70. Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing—

(*a*) the names of municipalities which were wholly or partially disenfranchised after the passing of the District Municipalities Act of 1884;

(*b*) the nature and extent of such disenfranchisement;

(*c*) whether any of the lost privileges have since been restored; and if so, to what extent?

Answer 70—

A statement containing the information desired will be compiled and furnished to the Honourable Member.

Restoration of electoral privileges to disenfranchised municipalities.

Question 71. Will the Government be pleased to institute enquiries with a view to the restoration to such of the municipalities as are still disenfranchised of their lost privileges?

Answer 71—

The Government see no present necessity for the institution of such enquiries. They are always ready to examine and consider applications received from individual councils or properly constituted bodies of rate-payers for the extension of the elective privileges which they enjoy.

Reduction of salt duty.

Question 72. Has the attention of Government been called to an article which appeared in the *Hindu* of the 11th March 1911, under the heading "Reduction of salt duty and its good and evil effects," and will Government be pleased to take into consideration the suggestion therein made in the interest of salt manufacturers?

Answer 72—

The Government have perused the article referred to. Prior to its appearance they had called for information in regard to a proposed reduction of cess in certain salt factories. The matter is still under consideration.

Amendment of Madras City Land Revenue Act, 1851.

Question 73. (*a*) Is the Government aware that, by reason of section 17 of Madras Act 12 of 1851, the ryots who own lands in Madras are put to great inconvenience and trouble by reason of their having to resort to the courts situated in the Chingleput district?

Questions and Answers.

(Khan Bahadur Muhammad Habibullah Sahib; Mr. Davidson; Mr. Sambandha Mudaliyar.)

(b) Will Government be pleased to take into consideration the desirability of amending the aforesaid section by permitting the institution of such suits either in the Madras Small Causes Court or in the City Civil Court?

Answer 73—

The Honourable Member is referred to the answer given to questions Nos. 66 and 67.

Waiting-room for third-class passengers at Katpadi station.

Question 74. Will Government be pleased to draw the attention of the railway authorities to the great need there exists for the provision of a decent and sufficiently large waiting-room for the accommodation of third-class passengers at the Katpadi junction station?

Answer 74—

The railway authorities have been addressed.

The Hon'ble Mr. DAVIDSON:—"With regard to the answers given to questions 69 and 74 I am to say that the information called for has since been received and will be furnished to the Honourable Member separately."

Trans-shipment of passengers at Katpadi station.

Question 75. Will Government be pleased to call upon the responsible railway administration to make such arrangements as will conduce to the convenience and comfort of the travelling public by avoiding the trans-shipment of passengers at Katpadi on the South Indian Railway section?

Answer 75—

The Agent, South Indian Railway, states that the interchanged traffic is small and does not justify through coaches.

Employment of railway police to watch trans-shipment of goods.

Question 76. Will Government be pleased to take into consideration the desirability, in the interest of goods traffic, of utilizing the railway police for the purpose of doing watch duty at the trans shipping yards in lieu of the present railway watchmen?

Answer 76—

The present arrangements were made under the orders of the Government of India and the Madras Government do not see sufficient reason for recommending any change.

Intermediate class on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

Question 77. In view of the large increase in the first and second class fares on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company, will the Government be pleased to arrange for the provision of the intermediate class as obtains in many other railway companies?

Answer 77—

The Agent, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, reports that the Company has already proposed an intermediate class on its north-eastern line between Madras and Waltair and this additional class is to be given a trial on the Masulipatam line, but it has not so far been considered either necessary or advisable to extend its introduction to other parts of the system. To do so would only lead to confusion as neither of the two railways with which the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway connects to the south and to the west runs intermediate class carriages. The increase in fares referred to is considerable in the case of single journey fares only; return tickets available for six months are now issued at a single fare and a half instead of at two single fares as formerly.

The Hon'ble Mr. Sambandha Mudaliyar.

Pay of deputy inspectors of vaccination.

Question 78. Having regard to the fact that many years have elapsed since G.O., No. 1658 L., dated 7th December 1903, was issued sketching out the improvements in the pay and prospects of deputy inspectors of vaccination, will Government be pleased to order that the better pay held out be given effect to from the commencement of the ensuing official year?

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Sambandha Mudaliyar.)

Answer 78—

The improvement of the pay and prospects of deputy inspectors of vaccination establishments suggested in G.O., No. 1558 L., dated 7th December 1903, was intended to apply only to areas in which what is known as the "trial scheme" of vaccination is in force. In view, however, of the fact that the rates of pay drawn by the different grades of deputy inspectors of vaccination are *personal* and not *territorial* and that the introduction of the enhanced rates of pay in selected parts of the Presidency would cause grave administrative inconvenience in regard to the posting and promotion of officers forming a graded service, the Government decided in 1906 that it was impracticable to carry out their original intentions until the trial scheme of compulsory vaccination had been extended throughout the Presidency. The Government will now consider whether any alternative scheme is practicable.

Amalgamation of Srirangam and Trichinopoly municipalities.

Question 79. Whether, considering the comparatively limited population of the Srirangam municipality (only 20,000 souls in three wards) and the desirability of extending the water-supply from the Cauvery water-works in charge of the Trichinopoly municipality, will Government be pleased to direct the amalgamation of the two municipalities under an elected paid chairman?

Answer 79—

The propriety of amalgamating Srirangam with the municipal town of Trichinopoly has twice been considered by Government, once in 1870 when it was originally decided to constitute Srirangam as a separate municipality and again in 1898 when the Government negatived the proposal of the Collector to place both towns in the charge of a paid Chairman. In the absence of any application from the councils concerned the Government do not propose to re-open the question.

Cauvery reservoir on Trichinopoly rock.

Question 80. Will Government be pleased to state what is the cost of the "Cauvery Reservoir" on the Trichinopoly rock and whether there is any improvement thereby in the supply of water to the streets around the rock?

Answer 80—

According to the estimate as last revised the cost of the reservoir will be Rs. 70,300. The object in view is to secure an increased and continuous supply of water to the entire town of Trichinopoly, and the streets adjoining the rock will doubtless participate in the additional supply provided.

Assessment in Venkatasamudram village, Tanjore taluk.

Question 81. Whether the Collector of Tanjore has refused to assess as wet lands 17·80 acres in the village of Venkatasamudram, Tanjore taluk, granted in 1900 to K. C. Visvanatha Aiyar on darkhast as dry?

Answer 81—

The Government have no information on the subject, but if the holder of the land is dissatisfied with the Collector's order, it is open to him to appeal to the appropriate revising authority, in this case apparently the Board of Revenue.

Appointment of honorary assistant collectors.

Question 82 (*a*) Will Government be pleased to state whether the system of appointing honorary assistant collectors is in vogue in this Presidency? If so, the number of such appointments made and in what places?

(*b*) Will Government be pleased to extend the said system as far as practicable in this Presidency?

Answer 82—

(*a*) One gentleman has been appointed an honorary assistant collector in the Coimbatore district of this Presidency.

(*b*) The Government will consider the suggestion.

Questions and Answers

(Mr. Sambandha Mudaliyar.)

Certificates granted by private medical practitioners.

Question 83. (*a*) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the letter of Dr. M. C. Nanjunda Rao which appears in the *Hindu* of 26th April 1911, complaining that the certificate issued by him to a clerk in the Accountant-General's office, Madras, was not accepted by the officer concerned, who insisted upon the counter-signature of a commissioned medical officer in spite of the G.O., No. 820, Public, dated 10th September 1910, issued by this Government?

(*b*) Will Government be pleased to see that the said Government Order be not disregarded in future?

Answer 83—

The Honourable Member is referred to the answer given to question No. 42.

Extension of trial by jury.

Question 84. Will the Government be pleased to extend the system of trial by jury to all sessions cases, doing away with the trial with the aid of assessors?

Answer 84—

The Government are not prepared to take the action suggested.

Indian superintendents of central and district jails.

Question 85. (*a*) Is it a fact that in the Presidency of Bengal and in the Province of Punjab a good number of Indians are appointed as superintendents of central and district jails?

(*b*) Will Government be pleased to state whether there are Indians holding such posts in this Presidency? If not, will Government be pleased to appoint Indians to the posts of superintendents of central and district jails in this Presidency?

Answer 85—

(*a*) The civil lists of Bengal and the Punjab show that seven superintendents of district jails in each of those provinces are Indians. There are no Indian superintendents of central jails.

(*b*) There are at present no Indian superintendents of jails in this Presidency. But the district jails of Madura and Berhampur are under the collateral charge of the District Medical and Sanitary Officers of those districts, who may be either Indian or European officers. In the case of the district jails other than the two referred to, if a suitable Indian officer is available, the Government will be prepared to consider the question of appointing him when a vacancy occurs.

Nomination of Indians to Nilgiri District Board.

Question 86. Referring to the answer given by Government to my interpellation No 47 at the Council meeting held on 4th April last, will Government be pleased to nominate a larger number of Indians as members for the District Board of Nilgiris?

Answer 86—

The suggestion of the Honourable Member will receive due consideration in connection with future nominations to the district board.

Podanur-Pollachi railway.

Question 87. Referring to the answer given by Government to my interpellation No. 105 at the Council meeting held on November 29th last, will Government be pleased to state whether the agreement of the South Indian Railway Company with the Secretary of State for India was completed? If so, will Government be pleased to expedite the construction of the District Board Railway between Podanur and Pollachi?

Answer 87—

The agreement between the South Indian Railway Company and the Tanjore District Board for the working of the railway extensions contemplated by the latter body has not yet been completed. The modifications proposed by the South Indian Railway Company in the draft agreement have been referred to the district board, and the criticisms which resulted from the reference are now under the consideration of Government.

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Sambandha Mudaliyar ; Mr. Shanmukham Pillai.)

Honorary assistant plague officers.

Question 88. (*a*) Will Government be pleased to state the number of honorary assistant plague officers in this Presidency?

(*b*) Whether the system is satisfactorily working? If it is, will Government be pleased to extend the system to all plague-infected places?

Answer 88—

Under Rule 103 (2) (*b*) of the Mufassal Plague Regulations it is now open to any Collector specially to appoint as assistant plague officers persons of known and approved character and responsible position. The Government have no information as to how many such appointments have been made and do not propose to interfere with the discretion of Collectors in regard to a course of action the propriety of which essentially depends upon local and personal considerations.

Electric lights and fans in train service between Madras and Mettupálaiyam.

Question 89. Will Government be pleased to direct the South Indian Railway Company to provide electric lights and fans in the first and second-class carriages on the broad-gauge line between Madras and Méttupálaiyam and also appoint attendants to look after the comforts of first and second-class passengers?

Answer 89—

The Agent, South Indian Railway, reports that a number of bogie coaches is under construction to run on the Madras and Méttupálaiyam section of the line. These are to be electrically lighted and provided with fans in the first and second-class carriages. These cars are non-corridor and special attendants other than the running staff would therefore not be of practical value.

Provision of intermediate carriages on the South Indian and Southern Mahratta Railways.

Question 90. Will Government be pleased to direct the Southern Mahratta Railway and South Indian Railway Companies to provide intermediate carriages for the convenience of middle-class passengers as is the case in the East Coast Railway, having regard to the increase of second-class railway fare from six to nine pies per mile in the Southern Mahratta Railway?

Answer 90—

The Agent, South Indian Railway, states that the provision of an additional class with its attendant necessary expenditure is not warranted. The Agent, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, reports that to do so would lead to confusion as neither of the two railways with which that line connects to the south and to the west runs intermediate class carriages.

The Hon'ble Mr. Shanmukham Pillai.

Applications for sale of holdings under Estate Land Act.

Question 91. Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Madras Landholders' Association has addressed to Government a memorial praying for a modification of the rule issued under section 215 of Act I of 1908 requiring specification of encumbrances on ryots' holdings when applications are made for their sale under section 114 of the Act; and, if so, with what result?

Answer 91—

The memorial referred to has been received and is under consideration.

Virudupatti-Pámban railway.

Question 92. Will the Government be pleased to state whether the proposed scheme of constructing a branch line of railway from Virudupatti to Pámban *viâ* Aruppukkottai has been sanctioned; and, if so, when is the work likely to be put in hand?

Answer 92—

The project has not yet been finally sanctioned.

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Shanmukham Pillai.)

Dismissal of Sadasiva Mudali, clerk, sub-registrar's office Jayankondasholapuram, Trichinopoly district.

Question 93. Will the Government be pleased to state whether one Sadasiva Mudali, late second clerk, sub-registrar's office, Jayankoudasholapuram, Trichinopoly district, appealed to Government against the order of the Inspector-General of Registration, No. 1446, dated 24th November 1910, declining to interfere with the registrar's order dismissing him from the service; and, if so, with what result?

Answer 93—

The answer is in the affirmative. The petition was rejected by Government under rule XIV (12) of the rules for the submission of memorials to Government.

Marappanad water-supply scheme for Palamcottah, Tinnevelly and Tuticorin.

Question 94. Will the Government be pleased to state whether any experiment has been made of the proposed Marappanad scheme of water-supply to the towns of Tinnevelly, Palamcottah and Tuticorin; and, if so, with what result?

Answer 94—

The Sanitary Engineer has already made preliminary experiments and the result was such that in their order No. 1744 M., dated 2nd November 1910, the Government approved his proposal further to investigate the scheme and requested the municipal councils concerned to place the estimated cost of the investigation at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

Cultivation of tank-bed land in an estate under Periyar project.

Question 95. Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have received any complaint of obstruction caused to the cultivation of tank-bed lands in a proprietary estate in the Periyár-affected areas; and, if so, what orders have been passed thereon?

Answer 95—

It does not appear that any such complaint has been received by Government up to date.

Drainage scheme, Madura town.

Question 96. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether any definite scheme has been sanctioned for the drainage of the Madura town?

(*b*) If so, will the Government be pleased to state the steps taken towards carrying out the scheme?

(*c*) If not, will the Government be pleased to kindly see their way to adopting early measure for improving the present insanitary condition which threatens the public health?

Answer 96—

No scheme has yet been sanctioned for the drainage of Madura town, but detailed plans and estimates have been prepared by the Sanitary Engineer and are now under the consideration of the Government, who hope to pass orders thereon at an early date.

Water-supply, Dindigul and Tuticorin.

Question 97. (*a*) Are the Government aware that, for want of adequate means of water-supply, there is recurrence of water famine in the towns of Dindigul and Tuticorin, which is said to be the chief cause of the frequent outbreak of plague in the former and of cholera or small-pox in the latter?

(*b*) If so, will the Government be pleased to kindly see their way to adopting early measures to remedy the defects?

Answer 97—

The Sanitary Engineer is already engaged with the investigation of measures for the improvement of the water-supply in both these towns.

Remedial measures for drought in Tinnevelly district.

Question 98. (*a*) Is it a fact that, owing to the failure of periodical rains during the past two or three years, a considerable number of palmyra trees have withered and a vast area of wet and dry lands has also been laid waste in the district of Tinnevelly, especially in the southern portion thereof?

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Shanmukham Pillai; Sri Madana Mohana Sinha Deva.)

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to call for a report on the subject, and see their way to remedying the evil or rather counteracting the evil effects of such drought, by making special arrangements for extending and improving the existing irrigation sources and further encouraging well-sinking with State loans, wherever practicable, in the affected areas?

Answer 98—

The Honourable Member's question will be forwarded to the Collector of Tinnevelly for report.

The Hon'ble Sri Madana Mohana Sinha Deva Garu.

Water-rate under Rushikulya canal, Ganjam district.

Question 99. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state the reason or reasons that led to the prescription of the revised rules enhancing the existing water-rates on lands commanded by the Rushikulya canal in the Ganjam district?

(*b*) Is it a fact that, in spite of the special concessions in the shape of reduction of water-charge for faslis 1309 to 1313 to encourage the cultivation of second paddy crops under the project, the ryots have not yet availed themselves of such opportunity of raising a second or a third crop?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to restore the water-rates sanctioned in Collector's Standing Orders No. 4, Chapter I, Land Revenue, 1901?

(*d*) Will the Government be pleased to continue the old rates for some time more?

Answer 99—

(*a*), (*c*) & (*d*) The water-rates imposed on lands under the Rushikulya project eighteen years ago were fixed at rates lower than those in force in the rest of the Presidency in order to encourage the ryots to make use of the water. As the Collector has reported that the value of this source of irrigation is now fully appreciated, there is no longer any reason to retain the special concessional rates and the Government are not prepared to accept the suggestion made in clauses (*c*) and (*d*) of the question.

(*b*) The extent of second-crop cultivation from fasli 1309 to fasli 1319 was as follows:—

Fasli	acs.
1309	3,186
1310	2,230
1311	2,144
1312	2,022
1313	924
1314	1,453
1315	3,870
1316	2,882
1317	1,762
1318	1,004
1319	1,719

These figures seem to show that the special concession referred to by the Honourable Member had very little effect on the extent of second-crop cultivation.

Management of Kallikota and Ataghada estates.

Question 100. Has any decision been come to by the Court of Wards regarding the proposed management of the Kallikota and Ataghada estates since November 1910? If so, will the Government be pleased to place the papers relating to the subject on the table?

Answer 100—

The Court of Wards has, after taking legal advice, decided to manage the mortgaged portions of the estates in accordance with the terms of the mortgage deeds executed by the late Raja. No papers relating to the private affairs of these zamindaris can be laid on the table.

Questions and Answers.

(Sri Maharaja Maharaj Sinha Deo; Rao Bahadur Balakrishna Aiyar.)

Reservation of seats on Berhampur Municipal Council for Uriyas.

Question 101. (*a*) Is the attention of the Government drawn to an article headed "The Berhampur Municipal Council" published in the *Hindu* of the 22nd April 1911, at page 3?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to reserve one, if not two seats, on the Berhampur Municipal Council, for Uriyas?

Answer 101—

(*a*) The Government have now perused the article.

(*b*) The matter will be considered.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Balakrishna Aiyar Avargal.

Access to waterfalls at Courtallam, Tinnevelly district.

Question 102. Has the attention of Government been drawn to the concluding portion of the judgment of the High Court in the "Kuttalam waterfalls" case from Tinnevelly district? and what action does Government propose to take to give effect to the recommendations of the High Court therein contained?

Easements in forest reserve containing the Courtallam waterfalls.

Question 103. With reference to the notification of Government, No. 127, dated 3rd March 1911, appearing at page 317 in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 14th March, will the Government be pleased to allow a similar concession in favour of the public and of the temple at Kuttalam with regard to the portion of the forest reserve which now includes the waterfalls, the places for bathing therein and the approaches thereto, subject to such rules and restrictions as will not affect the interests of Government or of the different communities?

Answers 102 & 103—

The Government have seen the judgment referred to. The question whether any concession should be made in favour of the public or of the temple in regard to the waterfalls, the places for bathing therein or the approaches thereto, will receive due consideration if and when the trustees of the temple or any other interested parties submit to the Collector an application in that behalf.

Emigration from the southern districts of the Presidency.

Question 104. (*a*) Is it a fact that labour has got, and is getting, dearer in almost all the districts of this Presidency; and is it also a fact that large numbers of coolies, especially from the southern districts, emigrate to foreign countries?

(*b*) If the answer to the above two questions is in the affirmative, will Government be pleased to take such steps as may lie in its power to discourage emigration to foreign countries?

Answer 104—

The Government are aware that wages have risen during the last twenty years, but they do not know whether they are still rising. It is a fact that large but apparently diminishing numbers of labourers emigrate to foreign countries. The Government see no reason to impose any restrictions on such emigration beyond those now in force.

Paucity of officers in Public Works Department and strengthening of College of Engineering.

Question 105. (*a*) Is it not a fact that the Public Works Department are not able to mature schemes of public utility or to commence or complete them when matured within a reasonable time owing to a shortage of their officers?

(*b*) If so, will Government be pleased to strengthen the Madras Engineering College so as to turn out a larger number than at present of trained men whose services could be utilized by the department?

Answer 105—

(*a*) The answer is in the negative

(*b*) The new Engineering College at Guindy will provide ample accommodation for the training of an adequate number of men for the requirements of the Presidency.

Questions and Answers.

(Rao Bahadur Balakrishna Aiyar.)

Opening of training schools for Public Works subordinates.

Question 106. Will Government be pleased to consider the desirability of opening two or three schools auxiliary to the Engineering College in selected mufassal stations to train some of the lower ranks of Public Works Department officers?

Answer 106—

The Honourable Member's attention is invited to the following published orders of Government which indicate the action already taken in the direction suggested :—

G.O., No. 3072, Revenue, dated 12th November 1909.
" " 565 " " 19th February 1910.
" " 2734 " " 18th August 1910.

The proposal to establish a school for the training of blacksmiths, oil-engine drivers, etc., at the Agricultural College has recently been negatived, but the Government have under consideration suggestions for the provision of similar technical training in industrial schools or technical institutes in Coimbatore, Malabar and the Northern Circars.

Provincial grants to mission and other private aided institutions.

Question 107. Will Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the amounts of grants made each year from Provincial funds—

(*a*) to mission schools and colleges; and

(*b*) to other private aided schools and colleges for various purposes during the past seven years?

Answer 107—

The Government have not the information. The Director of Public Instruction will be asked whether he can prepare a return giving it without undue trouble.

Breeks' Memorial school.

Question 108. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) From what funds and for what objects the Breeks' Memorial school building at Ootacamund was originally built?

(*b*) How the building is now being utilized?

Answer 108—

(*a*) The building originally occupied by the Breeks' Memorial school was constructed at a total cost of Rs. 27,385 made up as follows :—

	Rs.
(1) Public subscriptions	4,000
(2) Municipal grant	3,000
(3) Government grant	13,682
(4) Debentures (subsequently paid by Government) ..	6,000
(5) Paid by Captain Morant	683
	27,385

The objects in view as recited in a trust-deed, dated 1st July 1874, were "the building of a small school-house in Ootacamund and the forming of a school to be called the Breeks' Memorial school for the purpose "of educating the children of the poorer European and East Indian and "the more respectable native inhabitants of the place to perpetuate the "memory of the late James Wilkinson Breeks of the Madras Civil "Service and first Commissioner of the Nilgiris."

(*b*) The original building forms the present sub-court, the school having been transferred in 1885 to the premises now in its occupation, which were constructed at the cost of Government. In pursuance of a scheme duly promulgated under the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, the school has since May 1905 been reserved for the children of Europeans and East Indians of all classes and conditions and wheresoever resident. The same scheme requires that separate provision shall be made by the Director of Public Instruction for the education of the children of the more respectable native inhabitants of Ootacamund.

Questions and Answers; Assent to Act; Rules for the Conduct of Business at meetings of the Council; Communication to the Council.

(Rao Bahadur Balakrishna Aiyar; the Secretary.)

Wet cultivation under the Amaravati river Coimbatore and Trichinopoly districts.

Question 109 *(a)* Will Government be pleased to state the total extent of lands classed as wet at the survey and settlement which took place about thirty years ago under each of the different channels branching from the Amaravati river in the Udumalpet, Dhárápuram and Karúr taluks of the Coimbatore and Trichinopoly districts?

(b) Has there been an extension of *wet* cultivation under the above channels within the past thirty years, and, if so, to what extent under each channel?

(c) Have there been during the said period frequent complaints of scarcity of water from the ryots under the said channels, especially from the ryots in Dhárápuram and Karúr taluks?

(d) Have any remissions been granted, or suspensions of revenue ordered, during the said period in respect of the above-mentioned lands, and, if so, to what extent under each channel?

(e) Have there been any orders passed by Government officers during the said period limiting the area of wet cultivation under the different channels?

(f) Was a project known as the Amaravati river project investigated into some years ago, and what orders were passed by Government on the same?

Answer 109—

(a), (b) & (d) The Government are not in possession of the figures showing the extent of land classed as wet at the last settlement under the several channels taking off from the Amaravati river, but information as to the wet cultivation in 1880–81 and 1909–10 has been abstracted from the Board of Revenue's irrigation accounts and will be supplied to the Honourable Member. A statement of the remission granted under each channel will also be supplied.

(c) & (e) No complaint of scarcity of water seems to have been received by Government during the last fifteen years. No information is available as to whether any orders have been passed by district officers limiting the area of wet cultivation under the channels.

(f) A preliminary investigation has been made of the project referred to, and the subject is now under the consideration of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation. No orders have yet been passed.

ACT ASSENTED TO BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

The Secretary reported that the Bill to amend the Madras Equitable Assurance Society's Act, 1869, which had been passed into law at the meeting of the Council held on the 4th April 1911, received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the 8th May 1911.

RULES FOR THE CONDUCT OF BUSINESS AT MEETINGS OF THE COUNCIL.

The Secretary reported that the amendments made in the rules for the conduct of business at meetings of the Council at the meeting held on the 4th April 1911 received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the 3rd May 1911.

COMMUNICATION TO THE COUNCIL.

The Secretary laid on the table a statement* showing the number of Indians as well as Europeans and Anglo-Indians in the Salt, Abkári and Customs Department with reference to the answer given to clause *(c)* of question No. 43 asked at the meeting of the Council held on the 4th April 1911.

* Printed in appendix *infra*, page 452.

The Estates Limited Interests Registration Bill.

(Mr. Atkinson.)

THE ESTATES LIMITED INTERESTS REGISTRATION BILL, 1911.

The Bill to enable certain persons to exercise the powers and discharge the duties of proprietors under the Madras Proprietary Estates' Village-service Act, 1894, the Madras Hereditary Village-offices Act, 1895, and the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act, 1897, as amended by the select committee and the report of the select committee, the consideration of which was postponed at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 4th April 1911, was taken up for consideration.

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON :—"Your Excellency, I have the honour to move that the Estates Limited Interests Registration Bill, 1911, as amended by the select committee, and the report of the select committee thereon be taken into consideration. At the meeting of this Council on the 4th of April last I had the honour to present the report of the select committee on this Bill and I did so with such remarks as seemed called for on that occasion; but instead of concluding with the motion which was entered upon the agenda paper in my name that the report of the committee and the Bill should be taken into consideration at once, I concluded, with Your Excellency's permission, with the motion that the consideration of the Bill should be postponed to a subsequent meeting of the Council. The circumstances under which I submitted that amended motion will be in the recollection of Your Excellency and of the members of this Council and were as follows. Subsequent to the preparation of the report of the select committee the Bill had been examined and it was thought that perhaps further amendments would be necessary in it—amendments necessitated by the manner in which the Bill would be interpreted and would inter-act with the provisions of the Revenue Recovery Act II of 1864. At the time when I made that proposal two Honourable Members of the Council suggested that it might be advisable that the Bill should be referred back to the select committee. Your Excellency then gave an assurance that if amendments of an important nature were thought necessary by the Government, the advice of the members of the select committee would be invited upon them either then or by a motion made at the next meeting of the Council. Since that date the difficulties which it was thought were presented by the Bill have been very carefully examined and the conclusion that the Government have come to is that there is nothing of such a nature as to justify a re-committal of the Bill to the select committee. Some of these difficulties were on examination found to be not as substantial as at first they were thought to be—in fact I may say they practically vanished. It was found that some of the difficulties raised depended more on Act II of 1864 than on the Bill which the Council has now under consideration. In regard to others again, which were concerned with ambiguities and possible doubts as to the meaning of the Bill, I have had the honour of putting certain amendments on the agenda paper which in due course will come up for consideration. Those amendments will, I think, dispel the ambiguities that might be thought to have arisen in connection with the interpretation of the Bill and I venture to hope that they will commend themselves to and be received with satisfaction not only by the members of this Council but more particularly by those members of the select committee who wrote a minute of dissent on the report thereof. On the last occasion I did not refer to that minute of dissent, and I trust that those Honorable Members will not think that I have treated it in cavalier fashion, my feeling being that it would be more convenient to deal with the matters which were contained in that minute when they came to be considered in connection with the amendments of which notice has been given by one of the members of the select committee. I think the amendments which I have now put on the paper will meet at any rate some of the objections raised in that minute of dissent. Nothing further remains for me to do than to make the motion that is entered in my name on the agenda paper, viz., that the Bill be taken into consideration at once."

The Hon'ble Mr Krishnaswami Aiyar seconded the motion.

The motion was put to the Council and agreed to.

The various clauses of the Bill were then considered by the Council.

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(Mr. Atkinson ; the President ; Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar.)

Clauses 1 to 4.

Clauses 1 to 4 inclusive were allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 5

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON :—"I beg to propose that *in sub-clause* (2) *after the figure* '7' *be inserted the figure* '11'. The object of the amendment must be sufficiently obvious to Honourable Members. Sub-clause (2) says :—

'(2) Subject to the provisions of sections 7 and 12 and to any decree of a 'competent civil court such registration shall remain in force so long as the applicant 'is entitled to collect the rents.'

"That is, it relates to the subsequent provisions of the Bill regarding the cancellation of registration, which is provided for in clauses 7 and 12 as also in clause 11 ; and it therefore becomes necessary to insert the number 11 in this sub-clause."

The Hon'ble Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar seconded the amendment.

The amendment was put to the Council and agreed to.

The clause as amended was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clauses 6, 7 and 8.

Clauses 6, 7 and 8 were allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 9.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"In clause 9 there are two sets of amendments and I think it will be more convenient to deal first with the wording of the clause, and if the Council decides to alter the wording as it is proposed to be altered by the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson's amendment and also the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar's alternative amendment, then the Honourable Member can move against the inclusion of the latter part of the clause if he wishes to do so. I will therefore ask the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson to move his amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON :—"I beg to move that *in sub-clause* (1) *after the words* 'the commencement of this Act' *be inserted the words* '(hereinafter called the transferee)'.

"The object of that amendment is to make the meaning of the clause perfectly clear. Clauses 9, 10 and 11, it will be remembered, deal with the liability of the transferee for arrears of revenue upon the portion of the estate which has been transferred to him ; and that liability will only be incurred in the case of persons who are registered under this Bill after it comes into force. The effect of the amendment is to limit the operation of clauses 9, 10 and 11 to those persons whose registration under the Act is made after the commencement of the Act."

The Hon'ble Mr. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR :—"I second this amendment and in doing so I wish to say a word. There was a difficulty as to whether the language of clauses 10 and 11 was such as to limit them to transferees after the commencement of the Act. Evidently it is so. There is no doubt that the object of the select committee and the Government was that clauses 10 and 11 should be so confined. By the insertion of the words proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson we make that meaning absolutely clear. That will meet with the wishes of the Honourable Members who were perhaps disposed to take the view that clauses 10 and 11 were not quite as happily expressed as they might have been."

The amendment was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON :—"The next amendment that I have to propose to this clause is : that *in sub-clause* (1) *between the words* 'shall' *and* 'be deemed to 'be a landholder' *be inserted the words* 'in relation to the Government'.

"The three clauses 9, 10 and 11 are intended to be read together. By the insertion of the last amendment that consequence necessarily follows and there can be no question about it. The purport of this clause is, as I have already stated, to

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deal with the liabilities of the transferee to payment of Government revenue, peshkash or assessment on land. There can be no doubt that the liabilities *inter se* of the transferor and transferee are in no way affected by this clause."

The Hon'ble Mr. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR:—"I second the amendment and in doing so I wish to add a word. These words are again intended to clear a difficulty which was felt with reference to the clause as it originally stood. The mortgagee or the lessee entitled to receive rents who may happen to be registered under the Act may pay the revenue. The question may arise as to whether he is entitled to recover the amount he so pays from the proprietor himself as money which he paid on account of the proprietor. There might be difficulties also arising from the language of the particular lease or mortgage instrument under which the transferee holds the property. This amendment makes it perfectly clear that whatever be the relations between the mortgagee and the lessee on the one side and the proprietor on the other there is absolutely no intention to disturb those relations. All that we are anxious about is that in relation to Government the landholder shall be liable to pay the peshkash."

The amendment was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON:—"The next amendment which I have the honour to propose is in regard to the same sub-clause. I beg to move that *in sub-clause* (1) *for the word* 'first' *be substituted the words* 'liable to be.'

"The Bill in its original form contained the words 'liable to be' The wording ran 'and shall be liable to be proceeded against under that Act, etc.' In the select committee that wording was altered and it was altered to what it is now as it stands in the Bill which is now in the hands of Honourable Members, viz., that it shall be an imperative instruction or order to revenue officers that they should first deal with the transferee. On further consideration the Government have come to the conclusion that that is not the right position to take up and all that is necessary is to lay it down clearly that the transferee shall be liable to be proceeded against."

The Hon'ble Mr. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR:—"I beg to second the amendment, Sir. The Honourable Members will see that this amendment which has been moved by the Hon'ble Mr Atkinson is substantially the same as the alternative amendment of which the Hon'ble Mr Seshagiri Aiyar has given notice, only somewhat improved in form. The Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar's amendment would require that the registered proprietor shall be proceeded against. Of course that is not what he intends; what he means is that he shall be liable to be proceeded against. That is, I believe, brought out by the language which the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson has adopted. There was some difference of opinion in the select committee as regards the liability of the transferee who is registered as a proprietor. There is no doubt that the original proprietor from whom the mortgage or the lease flows is still a landholder liable to pay the revenue in respect of the portion leased or mortgaged There are the lessee and the mortgagee entitled to collect the rents and the landholder by virtue of this clause The result of it is—(i) you have the landholder who is a proprietor without reference to this Act liable to pay the peshkash, and (ii) there is the landholder by virtue of registration under this Act who is also liable to pay it. There may be a question as between the two as to who is liable to be proceeded against first The form in which it stood in the Bill as it came from the select committee was that the transferee shall first be proceeded against Now the change that is proposed to be effected is to drop the word 'first' and to say that he shall be liable to be proceeded against. The result of the change will be that the original proprietor may be proceeded against and the transferee may be proceeded against. In what order they should be proceeded against is not settled by this Bill. It may be a matter for executive order."

The amendment was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. SESHAGIRI AIYAR:—"Your Excellency, since I gave notice of the amendment which stands in my name circumstances have changed which render an explanation necessary from me as regards the course I intend to pursue. The Council will remember that the object of clause 9 is this—where a man is the owner of a property, if he transfers a portion of it to somebody else and if at the

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time of the transfer there are arrears due, the transferee shall be liable for the arrears which had accrued due at the time when the purchase was made. The object of my amendment was to have it made clear that the transferee shall not be made liable personally. When I speak of personally I mean himself liable to be arrested and his other property proceeded against. The object of my amendment was that he should not be liable for anything that had accrued due before the transfer was made. I still consider that that is the proper position to take in regard to this matter. I looked up the English law on the subject and I find that nowhere is a subsequent transferee held liable for any default made by a previous holder of the property. Certainly he is not held liable personally. Since my amendment was sent in, the position taken up by the Madras High Court changes the aspect of affairs completely; and I think that if my amendment is persisted in, the remedy will be worse than the disease. The whole question comes to this: the learned Judges of the Madras High Court have held that the word 'defaulter' in section 5 of Act II of 1864 includes not merely the person who made default, viz., the original owner, but also the purchaser who has derived his title to the property from the original owner. With all deference I beg to say that that decision seems to me to require further consideration. In this Council we are bound to take that law to be good and proceed on that assumption to see whether the amendment of which I gave notice will improve matters or whether it will not put the purchaser in a worse position than he would have been but for my amendment. I will explain how the position would be worse if my amendment is accepted. Under the amendment proposed by me if the original law would stand good, the purchaser would be relegated to the position under the revenue recovery law which the High Court's decision gives him—*i.e.*, the purchaser of a portion is liable for arrears due not only on the portion purchased but also on the remaining portion of the property. The provision made by the Government is more merciful to the purchaser than the decision of the Madras High Court. Unfortunately in giving notice of the amendment I thought that the old law was to the effect that the purchaser was not liable to be proceeded against for arrears. I think the Government was of the same opinion; otherwise, they would not have added clause 9 to the Bill.' But the Madras High Court has taken a different view; and if I persist in my amendment, the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson may rise up and say that he is willing to accept it, and then the purchaser will be in a worse position, because he will be held liable for the arrears not only on the portion given to him, but on the whole estate. I therefore think that in the interest of the purchaser the amendment should be withdrawn and I beg leave of the Council to withdraw the amendment."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the following amendment of which notice had been given was withdrawn by the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar:—

"*That in sub-clause* (1) *the portion beginning with* 'and shall be first proceeded 'against' *and ending with* 'remains in force" *be omitted*."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the following amendment of which notice had been given by the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar as an alternative to his last amendment was also withdrawn by the Honourable Member as being covered by the similar amendment previously moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson:—

"*That in sub-clause* (1) *the word* 'first' *between the words* 'and shall be' *and* 'proceeded against' *be omitted*."

The Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson:—"The next amendment I beg to move is—

"*That in sub-clause* (2) *for the words* 'person registered under this Act as 'proprietor' *be substituted the word* 'transferee.'

"This is practically a consequential amendment on the first amendment which was accepted in regard to sub-clause (1) of clause 9."

The Hon'ble Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar seconded the amendment.

The amendment was put and agreed to.

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The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON:—"The next amendment that I have to move is a purely verbal one, viz., that in sub-clause (2) for the word 'payable' *be substituted* the word 'recoverable'.

"This amendment is intended to bring the wording of sub-clause (2) into conformity with that used in sub-clause (1)."

The Hon'ble Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar seconded the amendment.

The amendment was put and agreed to.

Clause 9 as amended was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 10.

Clause 10 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 11.

The Hon'ble Mr. SESHAGIRI AIYAR moved the following amendment of which he had given notice:—

"*That clause 11 be split up into two parts (1) and (2) as follows.*—

'(1) Where in consequence of the default of the transferee or his legal representative registered as proprietor under this Act the owner of the estate pays the arrears due by the defaulter on the transferred portion, the registration of the transferee in respect of such portion may, on the application of the owner, be cancelled by the District Collector, and the defaulter shall, from the date of the cancellation and in cases where it has been appealed against from the date of the appellate order confirming the same, cease to exercise the powers and discharge the duties of a proprietor and cease to be a landholder for the purposes of the Madras Revenue Recovery Act, 1864, and from such date the powers and duties of the proprietor under the Madras Proprietary Estates' Village-service Act, 1894, the Madras Hereditary Village-offices Act, 1895, and the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act, 1897, shall revive.

'(2) In all cases where in consequence of the default of the transferee registered under this Act any part of the estate is sold for the recovery of the arrears and the sale has become final, the registration of the transferee as proprietor under this Act may be cancelled by the District Collector, and the defaulter shall, from the date of the cancellation and in cases where it has been appealed against from the date of the appellate order confirming the same, cease to exercise the powers and discharge the duties of a proprietor and cease to be a landholder for the purposes of the Madras Revenue Recovery Act, 1864, and from such date the powers and duties of the proprietor under the Madras Proprietary Estates' Village-service Act, 1894, the Madras Hereditary Village-offices Act, 1895, and the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act, 1897, shall revive.'

In doing so, he said:—"This is not a very serious matter and even if the amendment is not accepted no calamity will occur. But the reason why I press this amendment is that the law which proceeds from this Council should be precise. That is one of the reasons why I move this amendment. Clause 11 provides for the cancellation of registration under a certain contingency. Let me take the concrete instance which myself and the Hon'ble Mr. Govindaraghava Aiyar have given in the dissenting minute. I shall show the position of the original clause as well as the position which will be secured by the amendment. Suppose an owner has five villages and retains three villages and parts with the remaining two. Suppose the purchaser in respect of these two villages does not pay the arrears due upon these villages and the owner in order to prevent his own property from being put up for sale pays the arrears due upon the transferred or sold villages. This clause provides for such cases—that where there has been any default made by the purchaser in the payment of arrears due, the registration may be cancelled by the Collector. I say that in the case of a person who paid the arrears he is really the person aggrieved and unless he does move in the matter it ought not to be left to the Collector *suo motu* to say that he would have the registry cancelled. It is not a question affecting public morals or the rights of the Collector; it is really a question of the rights of the person who is

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the owner and if he has no objection to pay the arrears himself, why should it be made the duty of the Collector that he should cancel the registry? I raised this objection in the select committee and I believe that in deference to my wishes instead of the word 'shall' the word 'may' was inserted, in order to show that it was not incumbent upon the Collector in all cases that he should cancel the registry, but he may, if he wishes, do so. An argument put forward against my view is: is it likely that where an owner does not himself move, the Collector will cancel the registry? I will deal with the question of the 'likely' argument when I deal with the next amendment. My second amendment is this: suppose neither the original owner who still retains the three villages nor the transferee who has two villages pays the Government revenue and suppose the property is sold; then the clause rightly enough provides that in consequence of the sale the registry which has been made in favour of the transferee shall be cancelled. I have no objection to that. But my objection has reference to the wording of the Revenue Recovery Act which makes a difference between sale and the confirmation of sale. The Revenue Recovery Act knows a sale and also a confirmation of sale. That language is not new, it is a language which is found in the Civil Procedure Code. The object of my second amendment is that effect should be given to the clause only after the sale becomes final. The Revenue Recovery Act makes a distinction between 'sale' and 'confirmed sale'. If a person whose property has been sold pays the amount due within 30 days, then the sale will be cancelled; if not, the sale will be confirmed. It is very easy to say that it is not at all likely. But my answer to the argument based upon its not being likely is: I agree with the late Hon'ble Sir V. Bhashyam Aiyangar that there is no guarantee or presumption that persons who administer the law are not liable to make mistakes; you cannot put in a bad provision and say that it may be retained because it is not likely to be misused. The second argument which I wish to place before you is this: that any law which proceeds from this Council should be precise and accurate. I asked the Advocate-General about it, he said 'sale' of course means 'final sale'. But look at the wording of Act II of 1864; it speaks of a sale and of a confirmation of sale. Why do you leave the wording in a state of doubt? Somebody may take the view other than the one we may take. Why should we not make the language scientifically accurate by using the wording that I have suggested? Even if you reject this amendment no serious catastrophe will happen. But in order to make the clause precise and definite it is better to accept the amendment. One word more and I have done. It has been pointed out that the two clauses that I have put in as an amendment are somewhat diffuse. I admit that it is not a model of terse writing, but it is possible so to word it as to bring out my meaning in precise language. Because my amendment is diffuse there is no reason why you should adopt the original clause."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur GOVINDARAGHAVA AIYAR:—"I beg to second the amendment and in doing so I have nothing further to urge to commend the substance of the amendment to the Council. With reference to what has fallen from the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar, if the substance of the amendment meets with the approval of this Council, I have got a differently worded amendment which is, I think, somewhat shorter than the one that my Honourable friend has given notice of to the Council. I have shown it to the Honourable Member and he has accepted it. This amendment runs as follows:—

'Where in consequence of the default of the transferee or his legal represent-'ative registered as proprietor under this Act (*a*) the owner of the estate pays the 'arrears on account of the defaulter or (*b*) any part of the estate is sold for the 'recovery of the arrears and the sale has become final, the District Collector may in 'case (*a*) without the application of the owner and in case (*b*) with or without his 'application cancel the registration of the defaulter as proprietor under this Act.' *

* *Note.*—This formula was accepted by the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar in lieu of both the amendment which he formally moved and an alternative entered on the agenda paper and running in the following terms:—

That for the words 'or any part of the estate is sold for the recovery of the arrears,' *the words* 'or where the sale for the recovery of the arrears of any part of the estate has become final' *be substituted.*

As, however, the wording only covered the same ground as the first portion of clause 11, it was subsequently thought better first to consider the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson's proposal to omit the second portion of that clause with a view to its re-enactment as a separate clause to be numbered 12 and then to take up the amendment of the first portion.

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His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"It has been moved and seconded that clause 11 of the Bill be omitted in order to insert the new clause which has been read to the Council. The question is whether clause 11 as it appears in the Bill should stand part of the Bill."

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON:—"I regret, Your Excellency, that I am unable to accept the amendment but my regret is tempered by the fact that first of all the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar said that he did not lay stress upon it, and secondly the mover and the seconder were not in accord as to the terminology of the amendment. The fact of the matter is that the suggestion contained in the amendment as sent in by the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar is unpractical. His altered amendment is really a re-draft of that which is on the notice paper. The one on the notice paper shows that there are two cases under contemplation. One case is that in which the owner of an estate pays the arrears in the place of the transferee; and the other is that in which in consequence of the default of the transferee the estate or a portion of the estate transferred is sold for arrears. In the first of the two cases, that is, the case in which the owner of the estate pays on behalf of the transferee, it is proposed that the Collector shall be given the power to cancel the registration only if the owner of the estate applies for such cancellation to be effected. In the second case the Honourable Mover practically accepts the principle as laid down in clause 11 of the Bill—that the cancellation of the registration of a limited proprietor shall be compulsory. Putting aside all questions of the language of the amendment, the point is whether it is necessary to provide that a Collector shall not be at liberty to cancel the registration in the first of these hypothetical cases—that is, when the owner of the estate pays the arrears on behalf of the transferee—whether the Collector shall not be at liberty to cancel the registration unless the owner applies for such cancellation. Now as practical men I think members of this Council must recognize that it is in the highest degree unlikely, indeed it is impossible to suppose, that any owner of an estate would pay a debt due by the transferee and then go to the Collector and say 'please forgive 'him, I have paid the debt due by him. Don't take any steps against him. I love 'him as my brother.' It is impossible that such a thing should occur. As practical legislators we have to look at things in a practical way. Supposing such a case were to occur, that you have a large-hearted owner of an estate who would be willing to pay the debt due by the transferee and would come forward and ask the Collector not to cancel the registration, still it is left to the Collector to comply with his request even without the insertion of these words which it is now proposed to insert. Such a large-hearted owner may go to the Collector under the clause as it stands and say 'I trust that you will not cancel the registration of the transferee.' Is it not reasonable to suppose that the Collector would give effect to his wishes? At any rate it is left to the Collector to do so, as the Bill stands at present. If the owner of an estate who has paid the revenue on account of the transferee should go to the Collector and ask him to retain the transferee's interest in the limited estate, naturally the Collector would do so, unless there were public reasons to the contrary. That is a matter which this amendment has not taken into account. We have to take public reasons into consideration. It is possible that, despite the request of the owner, the Collector may find it necessary or highly desirable or expedient that the registration should be cancelled. That is another point against this amendment. Then, thirdly, suppose this large-hearted owner wishes to pay the debt of the transferee and still save the registration of the estate from being cancelled, it is a very easy thing for him to effect his purpose by handing over the money to the transferee and asking him to go and pay it; and if that is done, there is an end of the matter. That is another way in which the owner, if he wishes it, can secure the end which the Hon'ble Mr Seshagiri Aiyar has in view, viz., that the registration of the estate shall not be affected by the payment of arrears by the owner. For these reasons I am opposed to that portion of the amendment which is contained in the first and second clauses of the amendment proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar. He has referred to the third amendment, viz., that *for the words* 'or any part of the estate is sold for the recovery of arrears' *be substituted the words* 'or where the sale for the recovery of the arrears of any part of the estate has become final.' The

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assumption in that portion of the amendment is that such a thing as a sale is not final: if it is not final, it is cancelled and the sale is a sale only if it is final. The wording of the clause as found in the Bill is—

'Where in consequence of the default of the transferee or his legal representative registered as proprietor under this Act the owner of the estate pays the arrears due by the defaulter or any part of the estate is sold for the recovery of the arrears.'

"What the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar wishes this Council to understand is that those words as to any part of the estate do not mean what they say. If an estate is sold it is sold; if the sale is cancelled then it is not sold. Therefore it seems to me to be mere surplusage to use the words 'after the sale has become final,' because if the sale has not become final, it is not a sale. On these grounds I venture to oppose the amendments."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"As a preliminary to voting upon the immediate amendment moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar, it is necessary for the Council to consider the amendment of which notice has been given by the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson proposing to delete certain words from clause 11 in view to their re-enactment as a separate clause."

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON:—"The first amendment to clause 11 which stands in my name is—

'*That the words beginning with* "and from such date" *and ending with* "shall revive" *at the end of the clause be omitted.*'

"The object of that amendment is to make better provision for the revival or the renewal of the rights of the owner of an estate after the cancellation of the registration under this Bill. In clause 11 it is provided that in certain eventualities the registration of the limited owner shall be cancelled and the clause concludes by saying:—

'from such date the powers and duties of the proprietor under the Madras 'Proprietary Estates' Village-service Act, 1894, the Madras Hereditary Village-offices 'Act, 1895, and the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act, 1897, shall revive.'

"That is to say, in the case contemplated by clause 11 when there is cancellation of the registration of the limited proprietor the effect is *ipso facto* to revive the powers and duties of the original proprietor. But clause 11 deals with only one possibility of cancellation of the powers of the limited proprietor. There are other cases in which those powers may be cancelled. They may be cancelled by efflux of time or decree of court or otherwise, and the Bill, as it stands at present, does not provide for what will be the effect of cancellation in those cases. It is thought better to have one clause which will deal comprehensively with the whole question of what may be called the revival of the rights of the original owner or proprietor. The whole object of this amendment is to omit these words at the end of clause 11 and in due course I propose to substitute a new clause between clauses 11 and 12 which is entered on the agenda paper. My object is to deal comprehensively with the question of the revival—which is rather an inaccurate word—of the rights of the original proprietor in case of cancellation of the registration of the limited proprietor."

The Hon'ble Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar seconded the amendment.

The amendment was put and agreed to.

The amendment moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar was then taken up for consideration.

The Hon'ble Mr KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR:—"The amendment moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Govindaraghava Aiyar which the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar has accepted seems to me to be really raising no point of importance. They both, according to my humble judgment, are fighting really a shadow. The clause as it stands amended by the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson's motion to delete the words at the end, says this: that the Collector may in certain events cancel the registration of a transferee. Now I think everybody knows that there is a later clause which says that against every order of the Collector there is an appeal to the Board of Revenue. There are these two authorities—first, the Collector, who may cancel the registration,

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and then the Board of Revenue, who may agree with the Collector or disagree with him. Under these circumstances what is the danger which the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar apprehends? He thinks that the Collector may be perverse enough to cancel a registration when the owner who has paid the revenue in consequence of the default of the transferee does not want any cancellation. He has paid the revenue which the defaulter was liable to pay and he does not choose to ask for a cancellation. Still the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar apprehends that the Collector will under this clause choose to cancel the registration and the Board of Revenue will choose to uphold the Collector in that cancellation. It seems to me, with all deference to the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar, that it is a mere phantom which he is fighting against. Then there is another difficulty which is introduced by inserting the word 'final'. He has appealed to lawyers. I think I may remind him that the word 'final' is by no means a happy word, free from any ambiguity. I may recall to his mind a very recent instance where two Judges of the High Court having held that the word 'final' meant something, three other Judges of the High Court sitting in full bench said that it meant something else. I am by no means, therefore, satisfied that the desire for unambiguous language which the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar has expressed is really carried out by introducing the word 'final.' What are the contingencies in which the Collector may exercise the power to cancel? There are two—one is when the owner pays the revenue which the defaulter has to pay and the other is when the property is sold for arrears of revenue. If the owner pays and does not choose to ask for cancellation I cannot for a moment imagine that any Collector will consider it necessary to cancel the registration. As regards the other case of sale of property for arrears of revenue, my friend imagines that there may be a sale which is not afterwards confirmed but still is regarded as a good sale. I cannot understand it. When the clause talks of property being sold it means a sale that is good and not a sale which has been cancelled or which the authorities refuse to confirm. It seems to me that there is no possibility of doubt so far as that language is concerned. Nobody is likely to make the mistake that, because a sale has been held formally and notwithstanding that it has been cancelled within fifteen or thirty days, the Collector is at liberty to hold that there is a sale which will attract the consequences of the cancellation of the registry."

The Hon'ble Mr. SESHAGIRI AIYAR:—"I wish to say only one word, Your Excellency. I believe that the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson and the Hon'ble Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar are aware of the language of the Revenue Recovery Act. In section 36 provision is made for sale, while section 38 says this: 'On the expiration of thirty 'days from the date of the sale (if no application to have the sale set aside is made 'under section 37-A or under clause (1) of this section), or if such application has been 'made and rejected, the Collector shall make an order confirming the sale.' The Revenue Recovery Act knows a sale hanging fire for thirty days—a sale held but liable to be set aside on the application of the person who made default and who pays the money in order to save the estate—a sale which for thirty days is in suspended animation—a sale which becomes final only after thirty days. My object in moving the last amendment is to make the clause precise and clear. I do think, notwithstanding what the Hon'ble Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar has stated, that we ought to be precise and clear in the language that we employ in an enactment proceeding from this council chamber. With regard to other matters raised by me, the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson and the Hon'ble Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar have remarked that I was fighting a phantom. I am willing to adopt my own language in preference to the one used by Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar. Even supposing you reject my amendment no serious consequences will follow and there will be no catastrophe. Whether we are fighting a phantom or not what I say is this: if the owner does not move what is it to the Collector who has got his arrears paid, who has recovered his arrears, what is it to him that this registration should be cancelled? The argument used is: is it likely? Why do you make it possible for a Collector to do so, though he is not likely to do so? Why do you not make it clear that, in cases where the owner does not move, it is not left to the Collector to cancel the registry? I agree with you that in 99 cases out of 100 such a thing will not occur. But do not enact a bad law which a person is likely to abuse. To say that it is not likely to happen is no

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argument. Even if it is likely to happen in one case out of 100 you ought to prevent it. You are not amending an existing law, but you are making a law for the first time. Why don't you make the law you are framing clear and precise. I therefore propose that the amendment moved by me should be accepted by the Council."

The amendment was put and lost.

Clause 11 as amended was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Between clauses 11 and 12.

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON:—"I have already explained what was the object of the new clause proposed to be inserted between clauses 11 and 12. The amendment of which I have given notice runs thus:—

"*That at or clause 11 be inserted the following new clause to be numbered 12*:—

'12. From the date on which any registration under this Act ceases for 'any cause to be in force the proprietor then registered under the Madras Land 'Registration Regulation, 1802, or the Madras Land Revenue Assessment Act, '1876, shall possess the powers and be subject to the duties conferred and imposed 'upon the proprietor by the Madras Proprietary Estates' Village-service Act, 1894, 'the Madras Hereditary Village-offices Act, 1895, and the Madras Survey and 'Boundaries Act, 1897.'

"As I have already explained, the object of this new clause is to make comprehensive provision for all cases where the powers of a limited proprietor cease and those of the owner-proprietor come to be revived."

The Hon'ble Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar seconded the amendment.

The amendment was put and agreed to.

Clause 12.

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON:—"The amendment which I have to move is that *in sub-clause* (*b*) *for the word* 'three' *be substituted the word* 'two.' You require limitation for the presentation of appeals to the Board of Revenue. The clause says that against every order passed by the Collector there shall be an appeal to the Board of Revenue. The question now before the Council is what time should be allowed for the presentation of that appeal. In the Bill as originally drafted the time allowed was three months. The question was considered by the select committee and, as I mentioned at the time of presenting the report of the select committee, it was proposed in select committee that instead of three months the period should be two. When the votes of the members of the select committee were taken there were three on either side, and the votes were evenly divided. And in the Bill as reported by the select committee the word 'three' was left in. Now, however, I venture to propose for your acceptance that that period be altered from three to two months. The period of three months as a period of limitation is very well-known. It is contained in the Limitation Act and various other enactments. Taking it as a conventional period for the presentation of appeals it has had an existence of half a century or more. I think it will be found to date from enactments as far back as the fifties of the last century and possibly earlier. The question then is: whether with the advance of the times we should not make some little advance, and whether the slow and dilatory methods of procedure that were found appropriate in the earlier half of the last century are still appropriate in this year of grace 1911. With regard to the question of principle, which I ask the Council to consider, it is that we should endeavour to expedite the business of the country. There is no sense in allowing proceedings either in law courts or elsewhere to drag along an unnecessary length. Then the question arises, is two months sufficient or is it necessary that the period should be three months within which a man shall be at liberty to appeal from the orders of the Collector to the Board of Revenue? In that connection we must remember that with the development of modern science, the facilities of communications such as railways, post and telegraphs and everything which differentiates the means of communication of the present day from what they were fifty years ago, it would be a pity, I think, from every point of view that this Council

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should not endeavour to move with the times and to see that the business entailed by this Bill should move with reasonable celerity. I therefore propose, as a perfectly sufficient time for the presentation of appeals against the orders of the Collector to the Board of Revenue, that the time should be two months and with that object I beg to move this amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR:—"I second the amendment, Your Excellency. In doing so I wish to add a few words to the speech of the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson. I wish, first of all, to draw attention to the language of this clause that there is an appeal from every order of the Collector. There are various orders which are contemplated by the Act. You have an order of registry or refusal to register under clause 7. You can have an order varying the registry. There may be an order under clause 11 cancelling a registry. Perhaps there are other orders within the meaning of this Bill which I have not tabulated. Against every such order an appeal shall lie. The question is whether we should allow a period of three months or whether it is sufficient to have two months. There is one change which we have made in the Bill and which the select committee has sent up, and that is: the time runs not from the date of the order as originally contemplated by the Bill but from the date of the despatch by the Collector of a copy of the order—which he has got to do under the provisions of this Act apart from any application from the party—by registered post to all parties affected thereby. And sub-clause (2) says 'from the date of despatch.' Therefore the ordinary rules with which lawyers are familiar are done away with—application for a copy of the order, then stamp papers being called for by the department and copies being got ready. All this is got rid of by the simple provision that, when an order is made, the Collector shall furnish the party concerned with a copy of that order—and even that furnishing shall be of his own motion—by despatching it by registered post. The period of time is made to run from the date of despatch. I think we may well bear in mind this fact when considering the question of cutting the period down from three to two months. While on the one hand we are cutting the period down, we are making it absolutely certain on the other that, so far as the party is concerned, he knows what the order is, he is practically in possession of the order in his own hands and he has to determine whether he shall appeal. One reason that has been urged in cutting down the period from three months to two months was that this period of limitation was provided so far back as 1859 when the general Limitation Act was passed: and then there were only a hundred or more miles of railway; but now there is no district which is not connected by railway. Therefore, expedition having been helped very largely by railways that have been laid during all these years, there is no reason why that period of 90 days with which we are all familiar in the Limitation Act should not be cut down to a shorter period. That is one reason which influenced those who wished to have a reduction in the period. There is another important reason. Ordinarily, so far as the civil courts are concerned you are familiar with the *ad valorem* duty which a party has to pay, the value varying from any small sum to any number of lakhs. He has to find an *ad valorem* stamp and especially having lost his case and consequently not being particularly rich he has probably to borrow and that means that he requires a certain amount of time. No such difficulty interposes here, because an appeal to the Board of Revenue has to be presented on a stamp paper of Rs. 2 and the party aggrieved has not got the necessity of spending some time in collecting the necessary funds; and that is another reason why the period of three months may well be cut down to two. There is an advantage in having neither an unduly long period nor a short period; and in my humble judgment three months is an unduly long period under the circumstances. I think we have got recent instances in which the period has been cut down from three months to two months. Under the Estates Land Act I think there is a provision in section 191 where it runs that an appeal to the Board of Revenue shall be presented in two months or 60 days. Under the Land Encroachment Act III of 1905 in section 11 there is again a similar provision that an appeal shall be presented within a period of 60 days. We are also familiar with the fact that when expedition is sought in the Code of Civil Procedure the period is 60 days and not 90. It seems to me that there is ample precedent for the action we propose to take. To

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repeat the language of the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar, there is no catastrophe likely to happen, if we say that 60 days shall be substituted for 90. It seems to me that as we all wish to move faster at the present day than we wished 50 years ago, we may well accept the slight reduction of the period from 90 to 60 days."

The Hon'ble Mr. SESHAGIRI AIYAR:—"I am sorry that I cannot accede to the amendment which has been proposed. The Hon'ble Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar has not left the courts so long ago as not to remember that there are several cases in which the question as regards obtaining copies and other questions do not occur. In certain classes of cases we still have 90 days' time given for the presentation of appeals. Let us take appeals against orders. Lawyers are familiar with appeals against orders. The court-fee payable in appeals against orders is Rs. 2 and still the limitation provision made is 90 days. The Hon'ble Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar refers to the facilities which have been provided for clients in the shape of railways, post and telegraphs and so on. The Honourable Member will remember that it was in 1908 that the Limitation Act underwent a general revision."

The Hon'ble Mr. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR:—"No, it was expressly stated that no general revision was undertaken. Only a few changes which were pressed upon the Government of India had been undertaken, though there was a re-draft."

The Hon'ble Mr. SESHAGIRI AIYAR:—"It was a re-draft and there were instances in which the period of limitation was cut down. If this argument as to facilities of communication is to be of value, I think the Legal Member had it before him; but he did not say that, owing to the facilities afforded, the period should be cut down to two months. The Honourable Member spoke of applications being made for copies which would not be necessary in this case, of papers being called for and so on. The Honourable Member will also remember that if applications for copies are to be made, the time for obtaining copies and furnishing papers is excluded; and that is allowed in addition to the three months. You have to reckon the time taken for obtaining copies. There is nothing in that to make it an exception to the ordinary rule that it should be three instead of two. In regard to the question of application for copies, it makes no difference nor with reference to court-fees. If that be so, why should not we have the period of three months to hold good here also? The Honourable Member said that we must be moving faster and that the people must be quickened into activity by cutting down the period of limitation. I do not think that legislation could make people more active. Some people are generally active and I do not think any legislation can make people more active than they are. By making the period two months instead of three you cannot make any effect upon the people. Some people wait for the last day and will not move earlier. If it is 60 days they will move on the 59th day. If it is 90 days they will move on the 89th day. I must say that none of the arguments advanced by the Hon'ble Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar really go to show that we must make a change in regard to this matter. The only other argument was as to the instances pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar that in two cases the limitation period has been cut down from three to two months. The Honourable Member will also remember that in Act I of 1876, dealing with cases analogous to the present case, the time allowed is three months. If you look into enactments of a similar nature there is still a provision of three months. Why should we, in the case of registration of this nature, cut the period down to two months? There is nothing shown why three months should be cut down to two."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur GOVINDARAGHAVA AIYAR:—"I beg to oppose the amendment. When the Bill was originally introduced into the Council, I take it that the Government did notice the various provisions which formed part of the Bill. When the Bill was introduced originally three months was the period provided for appeal. Then it was considered that three months was a proper period. We have not been told what had transpired after the Bill was introduced which led the Government or the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson to change the view that was originally held. The first argument that has been urged is that we have much advanced and that there is an increase in the length of railways

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and in the facilities of postal and telegraphic communication and that perhaps there is not now the same reason why we should have the three months period. The Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar has answered that objection. We have also been told that there are different kinds of orders liable to be appealed against and that they all fall under the same category so far as the period of two or three months is concerned. I fail to see the relevancy of that argument so far as the particular question is concerned. My reason is that different periods are not proposed for appeals against different orders, and it appears that as to the question of the appealable time all these orders are considered of equal importance and even now the suggestion is not that for some orders it should be two months and that for some others there should be a different period. Then we were told that the two months should run from the date of despatch and that the parties had not to apply for copies because copies of the orders would be sent to parties. I think that this is an argument against the amendment rather than in favour of it. Your Excellency will notice that it is from the date of despatch that the period has to be counted and not from the date on which the party receives the order. Generally, there is an appreciable interval left between the date of despatch and the date on which the order is received by the party. To some extent it is an advantage to the party although it may be that he will have to spend some money by way of supplying stamps for copies of the order—it is an advantage to the party that he has some time deducted in his favour which is taken up by the application for copies, because although it is perfectly true that no *ad valorem* duty has to be paid on any appeal to the Board of Revenue against an order under this Bill, still it has to be remembered that an appeal has to be presented to the Board of Revenue, and that appeal should contain all the arguments which the party is able to advance against the order appealed against. While we find specific provisions in the Bill for a party being given opportunities of being heard before the District Collector, we do not find any such provision in respect of the Board of Revenue, and if the usual practice of the Board of Revenue is to apply to appeals under this Bill when it becomes law, then it may be that the Board of Revenue are not prepared to hear any person in support of his appeal. So that it will come to this: the appeal petitions shall have to be argumentative so as to dispense with the necessity for a pleader appearing to argue the case for the party. That, I need not remind the Council, must necessarily take a longer period than if simply the grounds of appeal are prepared, grounds which may be argued at the time of the appeal. Although I have said that the *ad valorem* duties have not to be paid, in many cases a pleader has to be paid and there is no reason why it should be considered that the period should be cut down from three to two. We were told that under the Estates Land Act, for instance, the time for appeal is cut down to two months."

The Hon'ble Mr. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR:—"Under certain sections."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur GOVINDARAGHAVA AIYAR:—"Yes, under certain sections. Whether at the time when the Estates Land Act was considered by the select committee and the Council the reason advanced for cutting down the period was the advance of the times and increased facilities of railway and telegraphic communication, many members who possibly took part in the enactment of the Estates Land Act may know; but whatever that may be, under the Estates Land Act all the time that is taken for the application for copies and preparation of copies will go in favour of the parties whereas, as I said, here the interval between despatch and receipt will be counted against the party and not in his favour. Practically we are given here not two months but less than two months, how much less will depend upon the facilities of postal communication. Your Excellency will observe that we have been told that by the period being cut down to two months there will not be a catastrophe befalling any one. I can put the argument the other way. It is not likely that any interests will suffer or that the efficiency of any department will suffer by the original period being adhered to. According to the Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue in many cases three months is the prescribed period within which appeals may be preferred against the orders of inferior officers. I take it that the Board of Revenue is in touch with the growing needs of the times and is also perfectly aware of the facilities of increased communication, and if for appeals against the ordinary executive orders a period of three months is considered necessary, I do not see why in a matter of such importance as is likely to be covered by appeals under this Bill a shorter period is insisted upon."

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(Rao Bahadur Subba Rao; Mr. Shanmukham Pillai; Mr Atkinson; Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar.)

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur SUBBA RAO:—"The Bill as proposed, Your Excellency, provides for three months. I find no valid or fresh reasons why the period should be curtailed to two months. Railways, telegraph and other means of communication were in existence when the Bill was prepared. The other argument that was advanced was that in some cases three months was a long period and that there was no reason why three should not be curtailed into two. There are periods ranging from three months to sixty years in regard to limitation. That being the case, there is no reason why we should not increase three months to three years; but everything depends upon the merits of each case. The position is this: we have curtailed the period from three months to two and we have laid down by a new provision that the date of computation will be from the despatch of the order. Now it is very good to have the order in hand to the person who is going to appeal. But Your Excellency will observe that in many instances the time that is taken between the despatch and the receipt of the order will be from at any rate one day to one month, and if in case a person who has to appeal is not in the town but has gone somewhere or has gone to Benares or England then it will have to wait or will go to the dead letter office and so many things will happen that two months will be simply swallowed up. Then it is a real calamity or catastrophe for the appellant. If the amendment be given effect to that the computation period should be from the date of the receipt of the order then it would be something to the party. For these several reasons, I beg to oppose the amendment, Your Excellency."

The Hon'ble Mr. SHANMUKHAM PILLAI:—"Under Act I of 1876, the period of limitation allowed is ninety days. Section 7 says:—

'Any person aggrieved by the apportionment of the assessment under section 2 'of this Act may appeal to the Board of Revenue within ninety days from the date of 'the declaration of such assessment, and the order of the Board of Revenue shall be 'final.'

"So the limit of three months provided in the Bill may be left as it is. The convenience of the party should be attended to."

The amendment was put and agreed to by a majority.

Clause 12 as amended and re-numbered as 13 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 13.

Clause 13 was re-numbered as 14 and was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 14.

Clause 14 was re-numbered as 15 and was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Preamble.

The preamble of the Bill was put to the Council and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON:—"The amendments on the papers having been disposed of, Your Excellency, I beg permission to move, under rule 51 of the rules for the conduct of business, that the Bill be passed into law at once. It is open to any member to object to the motion, but I think probably there will not be any objection in consideration of the fact that the Bill has been very carefully considered at considerable length, and there is the further fact that there are certain persons who will be benefited by the passing of the Bill and who for some years past have been asking the Government to enact this particular piece of legislation. I therefore move that the Bill as now amended be passed into law at once."

The Hon'ble Mr. SESHAGIRI AIYAR:—"I have much pleasure in seconding the motion. Although every amendment of mine has been lost, there is no object gained by delaying the passing of the Bill."

The motion that the Bill be passed into law was then put and agreed to.

At this stage (1-40 P.M.) the Council adjourned for a brief interval.

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The Council re-assembled at 2-30 P.M.

THE MADRAS HACKNEY CARRIAGES BILL, 1911.

The Hon'ble Sir MURRAY HAMMICK presented the report of the select committee on the Bill to amend and declare the law relating to the regulation of hackney carriages in the town of Madras, and in doing so, said:—"Your Excellency, I have the honour now to present the report of the select committee on the Bill to amend and declare the law relating to the regulation of hackney carriages in the town of Madras and move **that the Bill and report be taken into consideration at once.** The Bill and the report have been in the hands of the Honourable Members for some time, and as far as I can understand, the Bill in itself has received more or less the assent of the Council. Only several members of the Council are concerned because the Bill has omitted to make provisions which they consider ought to be in it, and members, since the report of the select committee was published, have also taken exception to the omission from the Bill of a provision which was originally placed in it under which the Commissioner of Police would have had certain powers as regards the livery stables of Madras. On that I shall desire, with Your Excellency's permission, to detain the Council for a short time. The first objection that has been taken by the members on this subject is the query as to why the Government allowed this provision to be inserted in the Bill in the first instance and then allowed it to be quietly dropped out of it. I can explain how that happened. This Bill originated no less than five years ago when the Government consisted of entirely different individuals from those composing it at the present time. The Bill was more or less accepted at the time and was referred to various officers for opinion. When the Bill came before the Council recently, we accepted the Bill as a whole without paying any very particular attention to this special clause, although speaking for myself I was very doubtful as to how far that clause was an advisable one to be placed in this Bill. Being on the select committee, it was my duty to bring that clause before the members of the select committee and quite unanimously the select committee threw out that clause and those provisions as unnecessary and out of place in the Hackney Carriage Act. On behalf of Government I accepted that position, and my Honourable Colleagues are entirely with me in declining to place in the Hackney Carriage Act any provisions dealing with the livery stables of Madras. I will explain in a very few words later on the reasons which have led us to take that course; but I must, in the first place, refer briefly to the various articles which appeared in the local press on this subject. I am, Sir, a constant student of the press and I am very glad to read it, and I admit that, in many cases, in most cases, one derives daily satisfaction from the generally accurate information which we receive from the daily press which is in our hands. But when I have been reading the articles which have been appearing on this subject, I could not help having my recollection brought back to a very old story which concerns a name perhaps, which is somewhat dangerous to introduce into a Legislative Council discussion. I refer to the well-known humorist, the Rev. Sydney Smith. An allusion to him not long ago caused considerable consternation in a Council greater than ours; but I venture to relate a small story that I once heard of Sydney Smith. When he was attending the opening of Parliament, outside in the crowd he happened to find near himself an old lady and that old lady was of a very inquisitive nature and she kept on referring to Sydney Smith for information as to the various persons in the procession that passed her. I remember her first surprise was when she saw the Bishops going past; and when she referred to Dr. Smith as to who they were, he informed her they were peeresses in their own right and she was quite satisfied. Then came along the Speaker in his robes and full wig and she said 'I am sure you don't know, Mr. Smith, who that is.' He said 'I am quite sure, I do. It is Oliver Cromwell.' (*Laughter.*) 'I am sure,' she said, 'it cannot be true as I have heard it so often stated that he died years ago.' Sydney Smith replied "Yes, Ma'am, but you forget how very inaccurate the country newspapers are in their statements' When I read the newspapers on this Bill, I must say that that story recurred to me, for I have never myself read more inaccurate information than has been given us in the newspapers on this subject. I need only refer to one or two of them. We are told that the select committee has decided 'that for many reasons

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'agreement between the driver and his passengers was ordinarily the only possible 'way of settling the sum to be paid' in such cases. This is in inverted commas. We should like to know, says the newspaper, the 'many reasons' so that we can reply to them. The answer is that the select committee never made any such foolish statement. I rubbed my eyes when I read that statement. When we are legislating for hackney carriages, one of the objects is to fix the fares for hackney carriages plying in the streets of Madras. What I found when I looked into the committee's report was that when hackney carriages were used as *stage* carriages the committee thought that they could not fix fares legitimately and properly and that the only solution of the difficulty was to leave it to an agreement between the driver and the passenger; and the obvious reason for doing that in case of jutkas which are used as *stage* carriages is because they pick up passengers at various places on the route they go and also that they go over roads which are not well-trodden public roads in Madras and the fares they charge depend very much upon the number of passengers which they take at the time. Obviously it is almost impossible to leave it to the Commissioner to fix fares in those cases. But for the paper to say that the select committee had for many reasons given up all arrangements for fixing fares in Madras was hopelessly inaccurate. Then I find another paper which gives a quotation from a correspondent to a newspaper in Calcutta, and that correspondent says 'that the special committee of the Legislative Council has 'so defined it as to say that the numerous one-horse broughams and phaetons that 'ply for hire in the streets of Madras are not hackney carriages at all.' That I consider to be one of the most inaccurate statements that I ever met with. Every carriage that plies for hire in the streets of Madras is, of course, a hackney carriage. Nobody knows it better than the select committee. Last night again appeared an article harping on the same theme, viz., that we ought to insert this provision to control the livery stables. In that I find a reference to a statement made by the late Mr. Bidie who, as you know, was Deputy Commissioner of Police. We are told by the writer of that article that the late Mr. Bidie, when he was Deputy Commissioner, very strongly supported Mr. Wilkieson in his views that the livery stable-keepers should be brought under the Bill. He goes further on to say that we were favoured at the time with the recommendations of the committee of which he was a member, a committee which sat to consider the desirable reforms in this matter; and there was no point on which he was more certain than this. I had some recollection of what the late Mr. Bidie said. I looked upon him as a sensible officer. On reading the paper I thought he objected to it. But when I came to see what he said I found that he said 'I do not approve of carriages 'hired out by the month being registered as hackney carriages for the following 'reasons.' He gives very clear and good reasons for his objections. All I can say is that Mr. Bidie either gave one statement to the correspondent of this newspaper and another one to the Government—which I do not believe—or else the memory of the writer of this article which I read last night is most seriously at fault. That shows you how very misleading have been the articles on the subject of this very small and simple Bill. Then the article in the last night's paper went on to say 'we 'cannot see that the question of the period for which a vehicle is hired has anything 'to do with the point at issue.' Anything that shows a more complete ignorance of the matter than a statement like this in a leading newspaper of Madras could not possibly be conceived. Of course, in the matter of hiring carriages the whole point is the time during which you are able to make your bargain with the person from whom you are hiring your carriage.

"That leads me to address myself to the special reasons for omitting all concern with the stable-keepers in this Bill. I will start by saying—and I am sure this Council will support me in this—that there is no point on which the Government should be more particular than in not legislating where it is not necessary to do so. Now I think that has been the sentiment which I have heard re-iterated continually in this Council, especially by Indian members, that the Government should leave well alone where it is possible to do so. In legislating for contracts between persons who wish to hire carriages and persons who wish to let out carriages the Government have to be very careful that they do not intervene, unless it be absolutely necessary

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to do so. The only case in which it is necessary for them to do so is obviously the case of a man who is in the street wishing to keep an appointment and who has only a few minutes in which to hire a carriage to take him to his destination. He cannot stay there and say to the man 'How much are you going to charge me—'Rs. 2?' And the driver says 'As you are evidently in great hurry, I will charge 'you Rs. 10.' Obviously to leave the public in that condition is unfair. To meet that situation the Government in all countries have excluded certain contracts from the ordinary rules of give and take and higgling and those contracts have to do with the case of hackney carriages and also for instance the case of boats which ply to and from steamers at ports. The Government do not interfere with the ordinary pleasure-boat hired for one hour or one day or one month. But it does regulate at ports the matter of the fares which boatmen usually charge for certain definite routes which they take, where it is important that passengers should know what they have to pay before starting. There is nothing in which we should be more careful than in this field of free agreement. For that reason I say the Government must exclude the livery stables from the jurisdiction of the Hackney Carriage Act. Anybody who wishes to hire a carriage in Madras for a day or a week or a month can go and ask for it in any stable he pleases, and if the hirer of that carriage is not satisfied with the terms, he can go to the next place and get better terms if he can. Amidst all the confusion that has arisen on this subject there seems to be one confusion in the minds of great many people, viz., that we have only to legislate for stable-keepers and we shall have excellent carriages in the streets of Madras. This is a most mistaken notion. I do not think that anybody who desires this proposal and desires these provisions to be put into the Act knows exactly what he means One Honourable Member has spoken to me about the necessity for regulating the fares of these carriages. I pointed out to him that if the Commissioner regulated the fares of the carriages in the ordinary livery stables in Madras the immediate result would be that the stables would be closed. If the Commissioner fixes what he considers a fair rate for the daily hire of these carriages or the monthly hire and if no stable-keeper is to be allowed to let his carriage at rates higher than the prescribed rates, this Council must perfectly well know that a great number of these stable-keepers who let out carriages will at once cease to do so and the inconvenience we suffer in Madras from the absence of hired carriages will be infinitely worse in future than it is at present. Then I am told by one Honourable Member that in every other Presidency or province provision has been made for it and that it is only in this benighted city of Madras we do not have this provision. I have carefully examined the legislation in the two big provinces of Bengal and Bombay and I find they have never touched this question at all. The only place in which possibly they have a provision like this—I am not sure that they have—is Rangoon I would draw the attention of the Honourable Members who are very fond in this Council of telling us, and quite rightly, that we should not legislate by notification—I would refer them to the Rangoon Hackney Carriage Act for a beautiful specimen of absolute legislation by notification. The Hackney Carriage Act of Burma practically says that the Government may make what rules they like in the matter affecting hackney carriages, just as to other matters within certain limits, and the fines and punishments are to be settled by the Government executive. The model that is set by the Rangoon municipality has been closely followed by an Honourable Member who wishes to bring forward a resolution to-day. He wishes to introduce an extension of the Act by bringing other wheeled carriages besides the ordinary hackney carriages within the province of this Bill. I do not think that his amendment is at all likely to meet with the approval of the other members of this Council as it runs counter to all the principles on which we legislate. That, I think, shows that although Madras is benighted—*we* do not admit it—we are not doing wrong in following Bombay and Bengal in this matter and in not following our friends over the water at Rangoon. Then there is another point which this omission of the stable-keepers has given rise to, and that is, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has taken up this question: that we should get these stable-keepers' horses under the purview of the Commissioner of Police in order to prevent cruelty. My answer to that is that there are ample powers already given to the Commissioner for preventing cruelty to horses in Madras If he hears of cruelty to animals in any stable

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ha can go into it and when he discovers what is the matter he can put an end to it. On the other hand, I would point out to the members of the Council that it seems to be perfectly unjust that a stable-keeper, because he lets out horses by the day or by the month or by the year, should be placed under special provisions for investigation by the Commissioner of Police which you and I are not liable to. There are plenty of people in Madras who keep horses which most of us should wish to see not running about the streets of Madras. They are to be protected because they are private owners. The unfortunate stable-keeper who assists us by ministering to our convenience is proposed to be subjected to a special law as to the prevention of cruelty to animals. What really has given rise to all this discussion is the fact that in Madras we have not got hackney carriages in our streets. The reason for that is obvious to any person who has travelled in India and other parts of the world. It is perfectly obvious that Madras is a city, as we have been often told, of huge distances, and it is not a city in the sense in which Bombay and Calcutta are cities. It is, as was stated by Sir M. E. Grant Duff, a congeries of villages. The result is that if a person takes a hackney carriage from one end of the town to the other he drives about ten miles and the chances of that carriage getting a return fare from its destination are exceedingly small. If you start from the Madras Harbour in a hackney carriage and go to the Adyar and pay the ordinary rate, the man would be very badly off, because the ordinary rates of the hackney carriages are fixed under the idea that the carriage will receive a return fare when it drops its passenger. If you take a hired carriage in Calcutta or Bombay to go out shopping, the chances are that as soon as you drop out of the carriage and pay the fare, somebody else takes up the carriage. The case is different in Madras, for if a man takes a carriage from the harbour to the Adyar, the wretched driver will have to go to the Club or Naill's statue before he has a chance of meeting a passenger who has the slightest desire to have a ride, so that the ordinary rates for hackney carriages suitable to Bombay and Calcutta are wholly unsuitable to Madras ; and that is the reason why hackney carriages do not run in Madras. The only hackney carriages that do run in Madras are jutkas, and jutkas fill a real want in Madras. The reason of their being able to ply is that if a jutka drops its fare in one street it can pick up passengers at the next corner, but the same remark does not apply to the better sort of carriages.

"The last point urged is one which must be put under criticism. We are all entreated to take the police into our confidence. I was a policeman myself for many years, and I am ready to take the police into my confidence. But to bring the ordinary livery carriages under police supervision and to take the police into our confidence for that purpose I should look upon as a mistake. It has been suggested that the Commissioner of Police will be able to deal with the question better than anybody else. I do not believe that to be the case. The police are very naturally anxious to get everybody they can under their control in Madras. But I do not see why that should be allowed to be done. I think, Sir, I have made it quite plain why this provision as regards the stable-keepers has not found its place in the Bill. The select committee were absolutely unanimous on the point, and I think if the Honourable Members will only reason on these facts they will see that it is not only unnecessary and unjust but would be very inconvenient to bring these livery carriages under the control under which we propose to bring hackney carriages.

"The only other point on which an amendment is proposed is as regards the provision of a fund called the Hackney Carriage Fund, whether such a fund exists in Bombay or Calcutta."

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU (*interrupting*):—"I withdraw my amendment."

The Hon'ble Sir MURRAY HAMMICK (*continuing*):—"There is no reason why we should have such a fund. The fund here is very small and there is no object in having it specially appropriated to any special object. The fees paid are about Rs. 3,000 a year for which an establishment has to be kept the cost of which will more than cover the revenue that accrues. With these few remarks I beg to propose that the Bill and the report of the select committee be taken into consideration."

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The Hon'ble Mr. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR:—"I beg leave to second the motion made by my Hon'ble friend Sir Murray Hammick. Under ordinary circumstances I should not have detained the house by any words of mine, but as this Bill has been the subject of much discussion and there exists a considerable amount of misapprehension, I think it necessary to add a few words to what has fallen from the lips of the Honourable Member. The question in connection with a Bill of this description is first of all whether it is not a Bill calculated to interfere with the liberty of the subject and with freedom of contract. I think all of us are aware of the elementary principle of legislation that whenever we are called upon to pass a law which is calculated to interfere with the liberty of the subject, we must put ourselves the question whether there is a proved evil and whether there are inconveniences of a sufficiently grave and serious character which have got to be remedied so as to form a justification for such interference. Such a question we had to put to ourselves in the select committee with reference to every clause. Every clause as it was considered was considered from the point of view whether there was an evil which had to be met, whether the balance of advantage was in favour of the interference contained in the clause or whether it was wiser to omit such a provision altogether. I think it was in that spirit that in the select committee—I may be pardoned for speaking for every member of the select committee—this Bill was approached and every one of the clauses of the Bill subjected to such an examination as has resulted in the form in which you find the Bill as it left the hands of the select committee.

"Now, Sir, what have we done as the result of our deliberations in the select committee? I think we have produced a Bill which is a great improvement upon the Hackney Carriage Act of 1879. No attempt has been made to tabulate the improvements that have been effected in this Bill as compared with the Act of 1879, but I think if the Honourable Members paid attention to the marginal notes wherever they found the word 'new' and compared the existing law with the Bill as you have it before you, they would be in a position to find in what respects changes and improvements have been effected so as to make it a law of a more satisfactory character than the law we had since the year 1879.

"Now apart from the minor matters of detail, I think, I may say that there are two or three matters of considerable importance which have been brought out in this new Bill. First of all, we have amplified the definition of 'hackney carriage' so as to include carriages pushed or dragged by men. In the next place, we have introduced a provision in regard to what are called stage carriages, that is, carriages which do not take in a passenger for an entire fare but give only one seat to any man who pays for that. That is called a stage carriage and we have made certain provisions in respect of it. There is another matter in which we have made an improvement, yes, we claim that to be an improvement; and that is, where a man is obliged by the importunity of a particular driver or owner to pay more than the prescribed fare, we have given him liberty to obtain a refund of that excess from the magistrate in addition to any fine that may be imposed upon the owner or driver who has exacted this excess over the prescribed rate. There are a number of sundry matters on which it is unnecessary to say anything.

"Passing from this to a consideration of the question as to whether the livery stable carriage should be placed under the purview of this Bill, we should pass in review the various aspects which present themselves in considering this question. In the case of livery stable carriages you have first of all to see whether you require legislation for the purpose of a private stable; secondly, whether you require legislation for a carriage kept in a livery stable and thirdly whether you want legislation in respect of the kind of animal used for dragging carriages. With regard to two of these matters, namely, the condition of the stable and the condition of the horse it seems to me that the existing legislation is quite ample for the reasonable protection of all interests—I mean the interests of the public. There is a provision in the Madras Municipal Act, section 314, which says:—

'(1) The owner or occupier of any livery or hack-stable, horse-lines, veterinary infirmary, cart-stand, cattle-shed, or of any yard in which sheep or goats or cattle are kept for purposes of profit, shall, in the first month of every year, or in

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'the case of a place to be newly opened, within one month before the opening of 'such place, apply to the President for a license for the use of the same for any of 'the purposes aforesaid.'

"The next section 315 says:—

'(1) All stables, cattle-sheds and cow-houses shall be under the survey and 'control of the President as regards their site, construction, materials and dimen-'sions.'

'(2) The President may, by written notice, require that any stable, cattle-'shed or cow-house be altered, paved, repaired, disinfected or kept in such a state as to 'admit of its being sufficiently cleaned, or be supplied with water, or be connected 'with a sewer, or be demolished.'

"That seems to me a sufficient legal provision for ensuring that the livery stable where these carriages are kept is in a proper condition.

"The next question which I shall dispose of is the condition of the animals which are kept by livery stable-keepers. In connection with that, there are two provisions. One is contained in the Madras City Police Act, that is, section 53, of which the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is very distinctly aware. That section says:—

'Whoever cruelly beats, ill-treats or tortures any animal, or causes any animal 'to be cruelly beaten, ill-treated or tortured shall be liable on conviction to a fine 'not exceeding one hundred rupees, or to imprisonment not exceeding three months, 'or to both.'

"You may tell me that that deals with positive ill-treatment or torture and not with the condition of the animal which is being let out. That again is met by a provision in what is called "The Towns Nuisances Act." Section 5 of the Towns Nuisances Act says:—

'Whoever cruelly beats, ill-treats, tortures, or drives, rides, or otherwise uses 'any animal in an unfit state to be so driven, ridden or used, or causes any animal to be 'cruelly beaten, ill-treated, tortured, or to be driven, ridden or used when unfit to be 'driven, ridden or used, shall be liable on conviction to fine not exceeding fifty rupees 'or to imprisonment of either description not exceeding one month, or to both.'

"Now it seems to me that those two provisions are quite ample, for those who are interested in the condition of the animals know how to avail themselves of these provisions which are quite sufficient for the protection of animals. It is not from the point of view of the stable or the animal that legislation is asked for in respect of livery stable carriages. It will be remembered that in connection with the hackney carriages which we have brought under the Bill we do not make any provision as regards the condition of the animal to be used, for the very simple reason that we thought that the existing legislation on the subject was sufficient, and in case there was a proved necessity for additional legislation, that might be undertaken separately.

"Having disposed of these two matters I admit there remains the question of the condition of the carriage. It may be that a carriage is not in a condition fit to be driven in. A livery stable-keeper keeps one or more carriages for the purpose of being used by people who want to hire them. They are not carriages that stand or ply for hire in the streets. As regards these carriages ample provision is made in the existing Bill. Eliminating such carriages it is carriages that are kept in the stables themselves that are asked to be dealt with. Who are the persons that are likely to use these carriages? It seems to me that the men who are likely to use these carriages are quite able to protect themselves from the harassment or importunities or the worst tendencies of those who happen to own these carriages. They are generally quite able to defend themselves against any misconduct on the part of those people, and they do not require any extra legislation for the purpose. A gentleman sends for a carriage from a stable and the owner of the stable sends it. He inspects the carriage and if he does not like it, he can send it back to the owner and the gentleman can go to another stable and choose a carriage that he likes. It is

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not a casual passenger along the road and it is not an ordinary traveller, who is not in a position to choose and who has suddenly to use such carriages as are ready to hand, that is sought to be protected by the inclusion of livery stable-keepers in the Bill. The question is whether there is a proved necessity and whether there is an evil for which provision is required to be made by legislation. The burden of proving the necessity and the existence of the evil is on those who advocate such legislation. I have been a resident of Madras for the last 33 years and I think for the first ten years of that period I have myself used carriages of this sort, jutkas or hackney carriages owned by livery stable-keepers. I have not come across an instance of a carriage kept by these livery stable-keepers breaking down on the way so as to cause danger to the occupants. It may be that my experience has been peculiarly fortunate. In these matters it is not a mere expression of opinion of some one person that is a matter of importance, but it is a collection of facts. In all the discussion that has gone on, have we had presented to us a series of instances where such carriages unfit to be used have been used and proved a source of danger to the people who made use of them? It may be the notion of some that the excellence of the carriages does not come up to their standard of esthetic qualities. It may be that their notion has not been quite satisfied, but it is possible for them to keep their own carriages. It is possible that the owners make exorbitant demands of fares from those persons who wish to use these carriages. I have not heard it stated in any quarter that a livery stable-keeper is a particularly prosperous person, who has made enormous profits at the rate of 25 per cent. per annum, so that it is necessary by force of legislation that we should keep down his profits for the benefit of the public. I am not aware of the nature of the facts on which has been based any part of the discussion that has gone on. But the question is whether there is a proved evil to be combated and whether the class of persons who are sought to be brought under this legislation are men who are making such profits as to necessitate legislation being undertaken to cut down those profits for the benefit of the general public. It is just possible—I put it as a possibility—that we in these matters attach too great an importance to the point of view of persons who drive in carriages and too little importance to the point of view of persons who own carriages. Legislation may have sometimes an unexpected tendency of extinguishing a particular class of conveyances; whether they are of a good or indifferent quality they serve at present a good purpose. If we bear this in mind that excessive legislation or legislation calculated to interfere too much with one class of persons who are not particularly flourishing is not calculated to further the object of those who advocate legislation, we shall have very little difficulty in answering the question whether the select committee was not after all wise in omitting from its scope this particular class of carriages. I second the motion."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The various clauses of the Bill were next considered.

Clause 1.

The Hon'ble Sir MURRAY HAMMICK :—"I have an amendment to this clause. The Honourable Members will no doubt see that this amendment is to make better arrangements for the extension of the Act to other places than Madras and also for a continuance, until the Act is extended, of the existing Act in those places where it now prevails. I wish to move that *for sub-clauses* (2) *and* (3) *be substituted the following* :—

'(2) It extends—

'(*a*) to the town of Madras,

'(*b*) to such other parts of the Presidency of Madras as the Local Government may by notification direct.

'Provided that no such notification shall be issued unless notice of the proposed extension inviting objections thereto shall have been published not less than two months previously.

'(3) It shall come into force—

'(*a*) in the town of Madras at once, and

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'(*b*) in any area to which it may be extended by a notification under 'clause (*b*) of sub-section (2) on such date as may be specified in that behalf in the 'notification.'

"The result of this will be that, taking Ootacamund for instance, the Hackney Carriage Act is in force in this town. The existing Hackney Carriage Act will remain in force in Ootacamund until the new one is introduced by Government by notification."

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General seconded the amendment.

The amendment was put and agreed to.

Clause 1 as amended was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 2.

Clause 2 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 3.

The Hon'ble Sir MURRAY HAMMICK :—"There is a small verbal amendment to this clause. I beg to move that in *sub-clause* (5) *the following be inserted at the beginning* :—

'Driving' includes 'dragging or pushing and'."

The Hon'ble Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar seconded the amendment.

The amendment was put and agreed to.

Clause 3 as amended was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clauses 4 *to* 8.

Clauses 4 to 8 inclusive were allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 9.

The Hon'ble Sir MURRAY HAMMICK :—"There is a small amendment *to omit the words* 'of Police' *after the word* 'Commissioner.' We have done it before."

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General seconded the amendment.

The amendment was put and agreed to.

Clause 9 as amended was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 10.

The Hon'ble Sir MURRAY HAMMICK :—"I beg to move that *the word* 'hackney' *be inserted between the words* 'any' *and* 'carriage'."

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General seconded the amendment.

The amendment was put and agreed to.

Clause 10 as amended was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clauses 11 *to* 18.

Clauses 11 to 18 inclusive were allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 19.

The Hon'ble Sir MURRAY HAMMICK :—"In clause 19 I have the honour to move that *the word* 'and' *in sub-clause* (1) *after the word* 'applicant' *be omitted*. It is obviously a misprint."

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General seconded the amendment.

The amendment was put and agreed to.

Clause 19 as amended was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clauses 20 *to* 23.

Clauses 20 to 23 inclusive were allowed to stand part of the Bill.

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Clause 24.

The Hon'ble Sir MURRAY HAMMICK:—"I have three small amendments. In sub-clause (1), I move that *the words* 'plate or' *be omitted*. It dropped in from the old Act. No driver need be furnished with a metal plate if he is given a badge. The second amendment is in sub-clause (2) and that is *to substitute the word* 'wear' *for the word* 'carry'. The third amendment is that *in sub-clause* (4), *the words* 'eight annas' *be replaced by the following*: 'half the fee mentioned in sub-section (3) of section 9.' That is really a simple matter. Eight annas is more than the fee charged and it is not fair to fix that fee. The best way is to make it half the fee mentioned in section 9."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur GOVINDARAGHAVA AIYAR:—"Your Excellency, there is no sub-section (3) in section 9."

The Hon'ble Sir MURRAY HAMMICK:—"Yes I do not know how that mistake occurred. There is no sub section (3) in section 9, we must simply say 'half the fee mentioned in section 9.'"

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur GOVINDARAGHAVA AIYAR:—"I do not quite follow the second amendment."

The Hon'ble Sir MURRAY HAMMICK:—"The driver may carry the badge in his pocket, but that is not what is intended. What is intended is that he should *wear* it."

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General seconded the four amendments.

The amendments were put and agreed to

Clause 24 as amended was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 25.

The Hon'ble Sir MURRAY HAMMICK:—"I move that *the words* 'whether by substitution or by cancellation' *in sub-clause* (1) *be omitted*. Those words were taken from the old Act and they are really unnecessary now. I do not know why they were really necessary before. The clause will run:—

'(1) Upon the expiration or other determination of any license granted to a "driver under this Act he shall deliver such license and his badge to the Commis-"sioner.'"

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General seconded the amendment.

The amendment was put and agreed to.

Clause 25 as amended was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clauses 26 *to* 30.

Clauses 26 to 30 inclusive were allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 31.

The Hon'ble Sir MURRAY HAMMICK:—"There are two small amendments and I have the honour to move them. The one is that *the words* 'from time to time' *be struck out* as quite unnecessary in the clause and that *the words* 'the Local' *be inserted before the word* 'Government.' Those are the two amendments. The words 'from time to time' are unnecessary because that follows from the General Clauses Act."

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General seconded the amendments.

The amendments were put and agreed to.

Clause 31 as amended was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clauses 32 *to* 38.

Clauses 32 to 38 inclusive were allowed to stand part of the Bill.

The Madras Hackney Carriages Bill.

(Sir Murray Hammick; Mr. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu.)

Clause 39.

The Hon'ble Sir MURRAY HAMMICK :—"There is a very small amendment I move in sub-clause (3). I move that *in sub-clause* (3), *the following words be substituted for the words* 'attend such sitting or':—

'appear before the magistrate in pursuance of a requisition under sub-'section (1) or sub-section (2) or to attend the court at'

"It is a verbal amendment which makes the clause clearer."

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General seconded the amendment.

The amendment was put and agreed to.

Clause 39 as amended was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clauses 40 to 43.

Clauses 40 to 43 inclusive were allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 44.

The Hon'ble Sir MURRAY HAMMICK :—"There are two verbal amendments in this clause. The first is *to omit the words* 'from time to time' *in sub-clause* (1) and the second is that *in sub-clause* (2) *in the last line but one the word* 'specifying' *be inserted before the words* 'the number.' It is merely a matter of good grammar."

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General seconded the two amendments.

The amendments were put and agreed to.

Clause 44 as amended was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clauses 45 *to* 49.

Clauses 45 to 49 inclusive were allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 50.

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—"Your Excellency, after what has fallen from the Hon'ble Sir Murray Hammick and the Hon'ble Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar I do not think I will be justified in pressing on the attention of this Council the new clause of which I gave notice. But before I formally withdraw that clause I should like to say a few words. The whole misconception with reference to the livery stable carriages has been to some extent caused by the fact that in the original Bill as introduced into this Council it was proposed to control these livery stable carriages to a very great extent, and public opinion in Madras as evidenced by what has been stated by a committee of the Corporation of Madras and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals supported the control of these carriages. But after hearing all that has been said by the Hon'ble Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar and the Hon'ble Sir Murray Hammick I think that the decision to omit them from the purview of the present Bill is one which should commend itself to all the members of this Council. I should at the same time say that there are a very large number of carriages which do not come under the Hackney Carriage Act but which ply for hire in Madras not by the month but for occasional drives or which are engaged by the day and which appear to me to require control. That was the reason why I proposed to empower the Commissioner of Police to compel them to take out licenses. I appreciate the principle by which the select committee proceeded in causing as little interference as possible with private rights. I therefore thought that the livery stable carriages need not be compelled to take out a driver's badge or to put on a plate or to have their fares settled by the Commissioner of Police or to be compelled to be engaged. I confined my attention solely to the question of compelling them to take out licenses for securing the physical fitness of the animals and the inspection of carriages by somebody. But even to that proposal I have heard several objections urged, and I therefore withdraw the amendment of which I gave notice."

The Madras Hackney Carriages Bill.

(Sir Murray Hammick, Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar.)

With the permission of His Excellency the President the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu withdrew the following amendment:—

"*That the following be added at the end after sub-clause (f) of clause 50:—*

'(g) affixing such marks of identification as he may consider necessary in 'regard to the other wheeled vehicles to which this Act may be extended under 'section 54.'"

Clause 50 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clauses 51 to 53.

Clauses 51 to 53 inclusive were allowed to stand part of the Bill

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu withdrew the following amendment of which he had given notice:—

That the following new sections and schedule be added at the end of Chapter VIII:—

'54. (1) The Local Government may by notification in the '*Fort St. George* 'Gazette' extend the operation of this Act to other wheeled vehicles let, offered or 'kept for hire, to the extent mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed and may by 'a like notification withdraw the same from the operation of this Act:

'Provided that the Act shall not be so extended unless notice of the 'proposed extension inviting objections thereto shall have been published not less 'than three months previously.

'(2) On the extension of the said Act as above mentioned, the provisions 'of this Act mentioned in the said schedule shall apply to such vehicles as if they 'are hackney carriages as defined in this Act.

'55. (1) All fees and fines levied under this Act shall be credited in the 'first instance to a fund to be called 'the Hackney Carriage Fund' which shall be 'employed by the Commissioner under such rules as the Local Government may 'frame in this behalf in carrying out the purposes of this Act. The surplus, if any, 'shall be paid to the Corporation of Madras to be utilized for similar or other 'purposes subject to such directions as may be given by Government in this behalf.

'(2) The Local Government may also frame rules for the disposal of the 'surplus of the said 'Hackney Carriage Fund' on the extension of this Act to any 'town or place as provided in sub-section (3) to section 1.

'SCHEDULE.

'(*See section* 54.)

'Chapter I	The whole.
'Chapter II	Sections 6 to 14.
'Chapter VI	The whole.
'Chapter VII	Section 50, clauses (a), (b), (c), (d), (f) and (g). Sections 51 and 52.
'Chapter VIII	The whole.'

The Preamble.

The preamble of the Bill was put to the Council and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir MURRAY HAMMICK:—"I have to move that the Bill be now passed into law. I think it is unnecessary for us to consider the Bill further. It has been criticized both here and in the public press. I therefore move that the Bill be passed into law."

The Hon'ble MR. SESHAGIRI AIYAR:—"I second the motion. I have been one of those who have been under a misapprehension. But the Hon'ble Sir Murray Hammick has removed, and I think successfully, the misapprehension. I think that the Bill ought to be passed into law."

The motion was put and agreed to.

Election in union panchayats.

(Mr. Kesava Pillai.)

RESOLUTION REGARDING ELECTION IN UNION PANCHAYATS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai moved the following resolution of which he had given notice :—

'That this Council recommend to the Governor in Council that effect may 'be given to the provision of clause (2) of section 121 of the Local Boards Act V 'of 1884 by introducing the system of election in the constitution of union 'panchayats.'

In moving the above resolution the Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI said :—"I would request Your Excellency's permission, as I do not feel well, to ask my Hon'ble friend Mr. Habibullah Sahib to read the short address which I have prepared on this resolution."

The permission having been given, the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Habibullah Sahib Bahadur read the following speech of the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai :—

"Your Excellency,—In commending this resolution for acceptance, I would venture to make a few observations.

"As the resolution indicates a provision was made so long ago as 1884 for working the union panchayats either entirely on the nominative system or partly elective and partly nominative system. Union panchayats have come into existence during the last 25 years and taxes have been collected from the house-owners within the unions to be spent mainly on sanitation. There are 304 major and 86 minor unions in the Presidency according to the report issued in 1909 and 1910 and I understand from the information kindly furnished to me by the secretariat that there have been no additional unions established since May 1910. All these unions are worked on the nominative system.

"According to the section the Governor in Council is supposed to make the appointment of chairman and the nomination of members and such appointments and nominations did carry some dignity in the eyes of the people. This power of appointment and nomination was delegated to the Collectors of districts and they have in their turn delegated their power to the divisional officers. A chairman is appointed by the Collector and when re-nomination comes the divisional officer may do it if he is satisfied with the work of the chairman. Now this process of nomination and appointment has taken away the prestige and dignity supposed to have been attached to these offices by Government appointment and nomination and publication of such appointment and nomination in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

"The people living within these unions have been paying the house-tax all these years without any direct participation in, and connection with, the expenditure of their money. The result is that there has been a growth of a feeling of painful apathy and absolute aloofness in the administration of their own petty concerns.

"Most of the unions are established at the head-quarters of a tahsildar or a deputy tahsildar or a district munsif, and all of them are to be found in places where we will have a number of intelligent and respectable merchants and ryots. The righteous resolve and the pious intentions of the British statesmanship to associate the people in the administration of their own petty local affairs was embodied in the statute book more than a quarter of a century ago but the hopes thus held out have not been fulfilled. The English administrators have wrought marvellous changes in the country of an elevating and uplifting nature but they have not always been able to realize the transformation their beneficent rule has wrought in the sentiments and the feelings of the people.

"They have been doing everything for the people and therefore they naturally hesitate to believe that the people could be trusted with some voice in the management of their own petty civic matters, so the provision has been overlooked or forgotten. We have waited long and wearily and the people have quietly paid taxes without any representation; and it is time that the Government makes up its mind to give effect to the provisions made in the Act. The Decentralization Commission has recommended that the village panchayats should be established with some real tangible powers to deal with their own rural concerns but God only knows when the recommendation will be accepted and carried.

Election in union panchayats.

(Mr. Kesava Pillai; Khan Bahadur Muhammad Habibullah Sahib; Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar.)

"Here we have local bodies in towns and big important villages collecting the house-tax and looking after sanitation and other petty matters. The principle of partial election which is provided for by the Act could be immediately introduced.

"I would respectfully and earnestly urge on this Honourable Council and Your Excellency's Government to introduce the healthy principle of election in the constitution of the union panchayats so that the people may feel interested in the working of their own town or village local bodies. Your Excellency's Government has introduced the elective principle in the constitution of taluk boards, and may it be Your Excellency's privilege to introduce the elective principle in the constitution of the union panchayats also which are the basis of the local institutions."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIBULLAH SAHIB:—"I beg to second the motion myself, Your Excellency, and in doing so, I wish simply to emphasize the sentiments contained in the concluding portion of the speech, viz., that it was left to Your Excellency's Government to have introduced the wholesome principle of election in the constitution of taluk boards, and I hope it has been the experience of Government that the privilege which has been conceded to the people has been well deserved, and I doubt not that Your Excellency's Government will be earning the gratitude of the people, if another advance were made in the same direction by throwing open the seats on the union panchayats to the doors of election as well, subject to such restrictions and limitations as Your Excellency's Government may think fit to impose. We have now accustomed ourselves to various phases of the elective principle. We also realize that the union panchayats form the basis upon which all other elective institutions are worked, and the day, I suppose, has come when it may be asserted without fear of contradiction that there would be found a large number of sufficiently intelligent, sufficiently respectable and sufficiently representative men who can adorn the union panchayats if they are permitted to stand for election. As has been very rightly pointed out, union panchayats are in most cases located in places of some importance where there are either taluk headquarters or principal officials of the district, and it is but natural that in places like this men who possess the requisite qualifications should be found in abundance. Although there might have been some difficulty in devising a system of elective principles in regard to union panchayats some years ago, now that a workable scheme has been devised by Your Excellency's Government for the purpose of introducing the elective principle into taluk boards, all that is now needed will be simply an extension by a departmental order of those principles which have already been granted in the case of taluk boards. The more these principles are extended, the more will it be possible for the people to fully realize their responsibility in matters of civic government and also to take greater interest in their own affairs and be of greater assistance to Government in all matters pertaining to the welfare of their own places. For these few reasons, I beg to support the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR:—"His Excellency in Council has carefully considered the resolution that has been moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai. The Government have come to the conclusion that they will accept the resolution so far as to make the experiment in selected areas. I hope that my Honourable friend who has made the motion will be satisfied as to the policy and wisdom of proceeding by cautious steps."

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI:—"Your Excellency, I will say only a few words. I am prepared to accept the promise held out by Government to make the experiment in localities where they think it will succeed. I am fully gratified at the result. I was prepared for a defeat. Somehow the Government have been pleased to accept the principle stated in my resolution, and I think, Your Excellency, that all the trouble and difficulties that I have undergone in making a pilgrimage to the hills are now fully rewarded, and I beg to express my gratitude to Your Excellency's Government for accepting my resolution promising to carry it out in selected areas at present. And I trust they will begin the experiment on a liberal and large scale."

Election in union panchayats; Conclusion.

(The President.)

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Will the Honourable Member accept the addition of the words 'as an experiment in selected areas' at the end of his resolution?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai agreeing to the addition of these words, the resolution was put and agreed to by the Council.

The resolution as amended ran as follows:—

'That this Council recommend to the Governor in Council that effect may 'be given to the provision of clause (2) of section 121 of the Local Boards Act V 'of 1884 by introducing the system of election in the constitution of the union 'panchayats as an experiment in selected areas.'

CONCLUSION

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Before I dissolve this Council I should like, if I may, to make a few observations. I regret to say that this is, so far as I can see the last occasion upon which I shall have the honour of presiding over the deliberations of this Council. When this Council meets again it will meet under a new President and I hope in new premises. Perhaps, in passing, it is not unreasonable on my part to suggest that the promptitude which has been displayed in providing extended accommodation to the Council is only another proof of the sagacity and progressive spirit which are characteristic of Madras, and also perhaps may be taken as indicative of the readiness on the part of Government to accept the new order of things in the spirit which prompted the introduction of the recent reforms in our Councils. I myself have taken a great interest in the design and in the actual construction of the new Council Chamber and I had hoped that it would have been possible for me to hold a session there myself, but I am afraid that that cannot be. I can only hope that the building will prove worthy of and well adapted and convenient for the purposes for which it has been built. At such a moment as this, gentlemen, one is tempted to indulge in a retrospect, but I do not propose to take the present occasion for anything like a review of what has passed during the past five years. They have been, thank God, years of prosperity and they have been also years in which activity in almost every field of administrative enterprise has been displayed. They have been years of change; redistribution, re-organization and re-adjustment have been going on in almost every department. Changes have not been so rapid perhaps nor so thorough as some enthusiasts would desire, but yet, I would venture to claim that the tally of work done is one of which, on the whole, the Government have no reason to be ashamed. The work both of Government and of Governor, I may say, has been multifarious. Of all the anxious public concerns with which I have been called upon to deal I propose just now to touch upon those in particular which appertain to the office of President of this Council. Five years ago, it may be within the recollection of some gentlemen here present, when I took my seat for the first time in this Council, I declared it as my intention to endeavour, so far as I could, to conduct the affairs of this Council with the utmost impartiality and to give the fullest possible consideration to the views and the opinions of the non-official members. I sincerely hope that I have not failed altogether to carry my intention into effect. It has been inevitable of course that from time to time I should find myself opposed to the political opinions and feelings of some members of this Council; but I venture to hope that, however widely I may have differed in my views from them on political matters, I have never allowed that difference to interfere with my treating their representations or their opinions or their arguments justly and fairly, nay more, gentlemen, I venture to hope and believe that my political intercourse with men of all shades of opinion in this Council has become invested with the attributes of personal friendship. At least that is how I have come to regard it, and I venture to hope that that feeling is not altogether one-sided. There have been changes of course in the *personnel* of this assembly; many have come and gone, some of them, I doubt not, to return once more, but some whose faces we shall see never again. More than once in this Council we have been called upon to pass formal resolutions expressing the regret which we felt at the loss of one or other of our comrades. In looking back, gentlemen, I am concerned to find that in one case no

Conclusion.

(The President.)

such formal resolution was passed. I allude to the case of Mr. Perrizu, a man whose loss we all deplored, a man who consistently and strenuously supported what he believed to be for the public weal. The omission of such a formal resolution was, I may say, altogether inadvertent; but I deplore it exceedingly myself, because I am certain that there is not one member of this Council who would not have been glad to testify to the regret which was felt at the sudden and sad demise of our late comrade. Quite apart too from any personal changes there have been others, of which, of course, I need hardly say the greatest change has been that of the enlargement in the number of the members of this Council and the extension of its functions. There is nothing, I think, which I could say regarding this change which has not been said over and over again. We are still in an experimental stage, but, yet, I think I shall be deemed guilty of no undue optimism when I say that these changes will go far to achieve the end for which they were introduced and will result in associating the people of India ever more closely with the every day work of administration. It was, as you may remember, foreshadowed by the author of this great scheme that it would add largely to the work and largely to the responsibilities of the heads of Local Governments; and I venture to say that when embarking on that valicination he proved himself to be a prophet of accurate discernment, for experience shows that it has added very largely to the work both of my colleagues in the Executive Council, and also of the members of the secretariat. The demand upon their time and labour has been very great, but it has been met, as I knew it would be, and as I feel perfectly certain in the future it will always be, with the utmost readiness and loyalty by the members of the service. But I would, if I may, press just this one fact on the non-official members of this Council; and that is, that while it is in their power to add vastly to the labours of those whom I mentioned, yet to do so unnecessarily cannot fail to detract from the efficiency, the utility and the businesslike capacity of this Council. Gentlemen, when the form of this great reform scheme was first adumbrated, I remember publicly stating that I was confident that my Government would apply the principles embodied in that scheme with courage, with generosity and with sympathy. I venture to claim that my forecast has not proved in any way erroneous. Speaking at the same time of the spirit of the non-officials in this assembly I remember that I said that in the past the spirit had always been one of help, of sympathy and of co-operation. And now speaking here this afternoon with even a fuller experience of the attitude of the non-official members in this Council, I should like again to testify to my high appreciation of the way in which they have one and all shown themselves to be imbued with the single-hearted desire to help and not to hinder the progress of good government. I do not wish it to be inferred from that remark that there has been no independence shown at all; on the contrary I think that the actions of Government in almost every field have been subjected freely to analysis and criticism. But I am glad to say that we have shown ourselves able to turn a deaf ear to that voice of the siren which would lure us to the wholly fallacious theory that the official and non-official view should always be in antagonism and their interests always in conflict. That is, in my opinion, a snare and a delusion, a net in which I sincerely hope and believe that the legislators of this Presidency will never allow themselves to be entangled. Gentlemen, for the consistent and loyal support which has been extended to me by all the members of this Council I beg to express this afternoon my very sincere gratitude. Our debates in this Council have been multifarious; they have been often protracted and they have been often controversial; but I do honestly believe that the spirit and the tone of the debates in this Council have not only maintained but have done much to enhance and to increase the dignity and the honour of this Council. For this end, gentlemen, I myself have striven to the best of my ability. There is one who will take my place here who, I know, will be no less jealous of the honour and prestige of this Council than I have been and I am glad to know that he will receive to that end loyal and consistent help and support from all the members equal to that which I have received and for which to-day, gentlemen, I proffer you my most abundant thanks. It is my earnest hope and desire that the deliberations of this Council in future may tend to but one end and that is the end which I have often said I have dearly at heart—the betterment of the people of this Presidency. With these few remarks, gentlemen, I feel called upon to bid you as a Council good-bye and thank you yet again for all the support which you have extended to me."

Conclusion.

(Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar; Mr. Kesava Pillai; Rao Bahadur Tiagaraya Chetti.)

The Hon'ble Mr. SESHAGIRI AIYAR :—"We had no idea when we came here this morning that this was to be the last time when Your Excellency would preside over our deliberations. It was only yesterday that I had an informal consultation with my colleagues and we were under the impression that Your Excellency will preside over this Council once again on the plains and in the hall in erecting which Your Excellency has shown such great and deep interest; and therefore it was with regret that we heard from Your Excellency's lips that this would be the last occasion when we shall have the pleasure and duty of listening to Your Excellency's words and the encouraging language used by Your Excellency as to what we were attempting to do, what we should do and what we should not do. Your Excellency said that our co-operation, help and sympathy have been extended to all matters that came up for discussion in this Council. It may be that we were not able on all occasions to see eye to eye with all that was said from the Government side; but on behalf of my colleagues I can assure Your Excellency that we appreciated the spirit in which our remarks were received and we knew that if our cause was right, although the replies might not be all that we were expecting, the cause which we were championing would receive acceptance at Your Excellency's hands and that Your Excellency and your councillors would do all that was necessary to advance the cause of the country. As an example of that the acceptance of the resolution which was passed this afternoon may be cited. It was an endeavour, as Your Excellency pointed out, to associate the people with the Government of the country, because unless the people in the lower ranks are educated in the art of self-government, the people in the higher positions will not be able to really do anything for the country. It is in that spirit I may say that Your Excellency's Government has been working, so far as we are aware. Your Excellency's Government and Your Excellency are personally entitled to our best thanks for all that has been done. The personal courtesy, kindness and consideration which you have shown to all the members of this Council cannot be over-estimated. We have received every sort of encouragement and the impartiality, as Your Excellency put it, as regards the official and non-official members has been very remarkable. For all these we tender to Your Excellency our heart-felt thanks. We hope that in the years to come Your Excellency will be serving our sovereign in a higher capacity and that you will not forget the time you spent in Madras and that you will remember that Madras has some claim upon your attention and consideration."

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI :—"I would like to associate myself with the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar. I was in the old Council and I am in the new Council. I have known the hottest debates taking place in the Council and I have received the hardest knocks also. But I always felt confident of Your Excellency's impartiality and even when Your Excellency differed from me very warmly, Your Excellency allowed me to explain myself personally. I make these remarks because most of the members of the Council were not in the old Council except myself, the Hon'ble Mr. Tiagaraya Chetti and the Hon'ble Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar. When almost everybody turned their backs against me, Your Excellency was graciously pleased to extend your hand to me. It was a consolation to me Your Excellency, I am not able to make further remarks. I want to express my personal gratitude to Your Excellency for the impartiality and for the way in which Your Excellency always allowed us to express our views. With these few remarks, I wish to support the remarks made by the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur TIAGARAYA CHETTI :—"Your Excellency, following my two Hon'ble friends, Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar and Mr. Kesava Pillai, I have to say a word as the representative of the Corporation of Madras. Your Excellency's Government and Your Excellency personally have taken very great interest in the work of the Corporation of Madras and in helping the two big schemes now going on, viz., the drainage and water works, and I must thank Your Excellency in behalf of the Corporation of Madras as well as the citizens of Madras for that personal interest Your Excellency has shown and for that great help Your Excellency has given. As a merchant—an Indian merchant—I must express my gratitude to Your Excellency for the personal interest Your Excellency has taken on behalf of the industries of this country and the help Your Excellency gave in the Industrial Conference of 1908 and for Your Excellency's personal help the other day in

Conclusion.

(Rao Bahadur Tiagaraja Chetti; Rao Bahadur Ramabhadra Nayudu; Moulvi Saiyid Murtuza Sahib; Khan Bahadur Muhammad Habibullah Sahib.)

supporting the view of the Indian mercantile community of Madras to carry out the resolutions of the Industrial Conference even as against the views of the Secretary of State. Your Excellency, I am sure, will take kind recollections of the best-conducted people under your Government, and when you take your rest in England, it is my hope that Your Excellency will help us by giving your personal knowledge of your subjects whenever the interests of the Indian community are at stake, just as Lord Ampthill is now helping us in the matter of the South African questions. I do not want to say much. We are thankful to Your Excellency for having been universally kind to us both personally and as the head of the Government."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur RAMABHADRA NAYUDU, Zamindar of Doddappanayakkanur:—"It is a pity that my Hon'ble friend the Raja of Vizianagram is absent. He, I think, would have been the best person to offer the thanks of the *zamindars* of this Presidency to Your Excellency. I quite well remember the sympathy, and the right hand of friendship which Your Excellency extended to us when the *zamindars* of this Presidency approached you with an address soon after you took charge of the administration of this Presidency. You then well understood the interests of the landed aristocracy of this Presidency. Though it was Lord Ampthill that helped us a good deal to enhance the status of the *zamindars* of this Presidency, it was your fortune to make those high expectations be fully realised. It was during Your Excellency's régime that reforms had been introduced which had gone a great way to help the *zamindars* of the South and the North to represent their interests in the Council. It was during your régime that the Maharaja of Bobbili was recommended for appointment as a member of the Executive Council and it was also during your régime that the Raja of Dhárákóta was made a member of this Council by nomination. We feel thankful to Your Excellency for having appreciated the labours of some of the *zamindars* of this Presidency. Your solicitude for the welfare of the *zamindars* was evidenced when you conferred honours on the Raja of Venkatagiri and the Raja of Ettayapuram, and we will not be considered as doing our duty if we do not on this occasion express our sincere gratitude to you who have sprung up from that noble family of Lord Wenlock. Even when you lay down the exalted office of Governor, we fully hope that you will remember us all when you go home and extend that sympathy and support which it has been your nature to extend to us hitherto. Before Your Excellency lays down your office, we expect a good deal from the memorial which was submitted to you by the Landholders' Association in December last."

The Hon'ble MOULVI SAIYID MURTUZA SAHIB:—"As a representative of the Muhammadan community, I cannot but express our regret at the very thought that this would be the last meeting under Your Excellency's presidency. We have been fully realising the fact that Your Excellency has been impartial in each and every matter and if Your Excellency has at any time failed to accede to any of the requests put forth by non-official members it was with a view to wait some time more, so that Indians may be in a position to take a more active part in the administration of the country. I cannot also fail to bring to the notice of each and every one of the Honourable Members here that we have always been witnessing the fact that, whenever there was a hot discussion between non-official members and official members, Your Excellency came forward for our rescue and brought about a compromise, a healthy compromise—a fact which we cannot but feel thankful to Your Excellency for. At the time of the last budget it was said by some of the members that in certain circles endeavours were being put forth to see that Your Excellency's time is extended at least till the time of the Delhi Darbar. The disappointing speech just now heard from the lips of Your Excellency cannot but make us all feel sorry. With these few words, I again thank Your Excellency for the impartiality and sympathy with which Your Excellency and Your Excellency's Government have been dealing with matters connected with the Legislative Council."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIBULLAH SAHIB:—"Your Excellency, I cannot overcome the temptation that is now in me to identify myself with the sentiments which have been expressed round this table by my non-official colleagues

Conclusion.

(Khan Bahadur Muhammad Habibullah Sahib; Mr. Richmond.)

regarding the announcement which Your Excellency has made to this Council. At the last meeting I expressed a hope that the Madras Presidency may enjoy the good fortune of another extension of Your Excellency's term of office as Governor of this Presidency. Now I am sorry to find that I have turned out to be a false prophet. Nothing would have given greater pleasure to the people of this Presidency than the announcement that Your Excellency would continue to preside over the destinies of the people committed to your care for some more time to come. I had hoped so and the same hope would have been cherished by every one of the citizens of this large Presidency. The announcement that has been made by Your Excellency has indeed been highly disappointing. If, at all, I think, there is any class of people in this Presidency who will deplore Your Excellency's departure from its midst with regret and with broken heart and with sorrowful feelings, I think it is the poorer class, for I know that to the poor Your Excellency has always extended the fullest share of your sympathy. You have always listened to their grievances, you have always redressed their wants and you have always solaced them with your sentiments of sympathy and consideration. It is to the poor that Your Excellency has always been a benefactor. Any representation that has been made to Your Excellency through the representatives of the people in this Council hall has been received by Your Excellency with a spirit of sympathy and large-heartedness of which we are personally aware. The various reforms which every department under Your Excellency's Government has undergone during these five years bear an indelible impress of Your Excellency's personal sympathy. This is not, I know, the time nor the occasion for the purpose of entering into a retrospect of Your Excellency's administration of this Presidency, nor is it in my province to take stock of all acts of magnanimity and generosity of which Your Excellency may be said to have been the embodiment. But I do say that Your Excellency's connection with this Presidency has been peculiarly signalized by an absolute sympathy for the poor. We, members of this Council, are no doubt called members of the Legislative Council, but I have very often said that the Legislative Council is at the present day a misnomer, for we are here not only as a legislative body but we are also here for the purpose of discussing the various measures of reform and the every day administrative acts of the Government. Therefore, speaking personally and on behalf of my colleagues I may say that almost on all matters of administrative reform which we have brought to Your Excellency's notice, although in some we were defeated and felt dissatisfaction, we felt that Your Excellency's ears, at any rate, imbibed those facts and that when the time did come Your Excellency would give our representations due consideration. Well, as representing a group of municipalities and local boards, and speaking on their behalf, I may say that municipal life has never exerted itself so warmly and so enthusiastically as it has done during Your Excellency's administration. The various improvements in the matter of water-works and drainage are, I know, due wholly to Your Excellency's personal interest, and for this, the local boards and municipalities must indeed feel personally indebted to Your Excellency. Though I represent the third group of the electorate, yet I think I cannot conceal my identity nor can I forget the fact that I am also a Muhammadan. Now speaking on behalf of the Muhammadan community, I think I may re-iterate and echo the sentiments expressed by the Hon'ble Saiyid Murtuza Sahib that the Muhammadan community is also personally indebted to Your Excellency for all the kindness and sympathy which you have shown to them and for the assistance which you were ready to accord to their representations and for trying to uplift them, and I think I cannot conclude better than by endorsing the opinion which Your Excellency expressed in the concluding remarks of Your Excellency, viz., that Your Excellency's attempt all along has been for the betterment of the large number of people committed to Your Excellency's care."

The Hon'ble Mr. RICHMOND:—"Your Excellency, on behalf of the domiciled community in this Presidency whom I have the honour to represent in this Council, I desire to say a word to associate myself with the observations made by the Honourable Members who have preceded me. I desire in particular to refer to the strict impartiality, great kindness and uniform courtesy which Your Excellency has extended to us all alike."